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British Cabinet Shake-Up; Bedford Airport Opposed; NLRB Can Force Contracts

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 6, 1941

In Europe: Churchill Shakes Up Cabinet

London—Prime Minister Churchill named three new Government executive bodies to take charge of Britain's production, imports, and post-war reconstruction policy. The assignments are: Production—Labor Minister Ernest Bevin; Imports—Minister of Supply Sir Andrew Duncan; Reconstruction Policy—Arthur Greenwood, Minister without portfolio. [Details: Page 4.]

In Finland, Jukka Rangell succeeded in forming a government with himself as Premier. The businessman-athlete won Finland's Agrarians through a pledge to speed land grants to refugees from the Karelian areas ceded to Russia.

In Italy effective Wednesday, cream will be forbidden to Italians under the first new rationing order issued by Guiseppe Tassinari, Agriculture Minister and food dictator.

In Germany there will be no new taxes or any increase in old ones in 1941, Fritz Reinhardt, Prussian Finance Minister, said in an article in a tax publication.

New England: Saltonstall Opposed on Defense

A second defense proposal of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall met unexpected opposition when a taxpayers' group and local residents assailed plans for an airport at Bedford, Mass. [Details and pictures: Page 9.]

The Associated Industries of Massachusetts hailed the promise of metal trades' workers not to strike on defense projects. [Details: Page 9.]

Wage increases were announced for 10,000 shipyard workers at Fore River, Mass. [Details: Page 9.]

Providence, R. I., began operation under a new city charter abolishing its 108-year-old bicameral council. [Details: Page 10.]

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, in his annual message to the Boston City Council, urged increased State aid for the City. [Details: Page 1.]

A popular color for men's shirts and neckwear this spring will be "RAF grey-blue," a clothiers' convention was told. [Details: Page 9.]

In Washington: NLRB Can Compel Contracts

The Supreme Court, among other actions today, ruled the National Labor Relations Board had authority to require a company to sign a written contract with a labor organization if an agreement is reached; upheld the validity of the $50,000,000 Black Tom damage award against Germany, dating from World War days. [Details: Page 3.]

The Senate elected Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi as its President pro tempore, defeating a Republican effort to name Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan to the place. The vote was 55 to 21.

William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, Defense Commissioners, were asked by President Roosevelt to check over with him today the language of an executive order establishing new administrative machinery for the defense program.

Chairman Sheppard (D) of Texas of the Senate Military Affairs Committee said he would introduce at the request of the American Legion a bill to make only men from 18 through 21 years old subject to conscription and make conscription permanent.

The President signed an executive order calling an additional 5,700 National Guardsmen to one year's active duty, effective Jan. 27.

The American Red Cross will dispatch a "mercy ship" to Greece about the middle of this month, said Chairman Norman H. Davis.

Air and Sea: London Volunteers Smother Bombs

Civilian defense volunteers smothered a German incendiary bomb attack on one district of the British capital, putting out the fire bombs as fast as the Nazi airmen could drop them. [Details: Page 4.]

British squadrons bombed German-held channel ports, and scored hits on German supply ships off Norway. [Details: Page 4.]

At sea the British Air Ministry announced that its bombers had 'severely damaged or sunk outright" Italian submarines based at Bordeaux, France.

Bombings of Eire were the subject of a statement delivered to the Foreign Office in Berlin by the Eire Chargé d'Affaires. [Eire's neutrality seen as jeopardized: Page 4.]

Americas: Clash on Peru-Ecuador Frontier

Quito, Ecuador (AP)—The Foreign Ministry announced today that Ecuadorean and Peruvian frontier detachments had engaged in a 30-minute battle Saturday at Corral Viejo, in the disputed boundary zone between the two countries.

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—A commission of United States engineers was reported today to have arrived at Tampico to study plans for enlarging the airport operated there by a Mexican affiliate of Pan American Airways.

National: Hopkins Leaves on Clipper

New York (AP)—Without making any comment on the detailed motives of his mission, Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's especially assigned personal envoy to Great Britain, left for London today on the Yankee Clipper.

In Greece: Athens Claims Further Gains

Greek forces reported further gains in Albania, although the Italians were stated to be taking advantage of the bad weather to complete new defense lines to guard Valona.

An appeal to America to hasten delivery of planes and war material ordered by the Greeks some time ago was made by Gen. Alexander Papagos, commander of the Greek forces.

In Libya: British Push Toward Tobruk

British forces with Australians in the lead were pushing on from Bardia, which they captured yesterday, to Tobruk.

Thirty thousand Italians with their commander were stated to have been captured as well as a number of tanks.

Far East: Japan Negotiates for Rice and Rubber

Tokyo (AP)—Negotiations by which Japan expects to obtain economic concessions in French Indo-China, including valuable supplies of rubber and rice, were resumed today after a new year recess.

Chungking, China (AP)—The Chinese press reported the second part of a general Chinese-Russian trade agreement, calling for the exchange of Chinese wool for Soviet machinery and military supplies. The first part, involving 100,000,000 ($5,000,000) Chinese dollars' worth of China tea, was announced Dec. 11.

Chungking (AP)—Chinese military headquarters stated that Japanese casualties since the start of the war, July 7, 1937, numbered 1,800,000—killed and wounded.

Hong Kong (AP)—Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor General of French Indo-China, in a message published here today, denied reports of Japanese designs on Saigon, chief city and port of Southern Indo-China, and Camranh Bay, naval base on the Southeast coast.

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New Revenues Held by Tobin As Imperative

Boston Mayor in annual message calls for more State aid and broadening of tax base.

Declaring new revenues are imperative to avert financial chaos "or even financial disaster" for Boston, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today called for increased State aid to Boston and a broadening of the tax base for local taxation.

Speaking in his annual message to the City Council, the Mayor recommended:

1. Larger State funds to help carry the local relief burden. This would enable a larger proportion of the welfare burden to be placed on well-to-do suburban communities, the Mayor indicated.

2. State financing of a program of extensive highway improvements in Boston. Such a program to relieve traffic congestion is being developed by his Conference on Traffic for presentation to the Legislature.

3. A national tax conference of National, state and local officials to re-allocate the fields of taxation. A remodelling of the "whole general tax structure" is needed, he declared.

No Proposals

Although he described broadening the tax base as "imperative" for Boston, he made no specific proposals as to how this could be done, or how the State should obtain larger revenues to help finance relief and highway costs.

Setting forth that the relief problem is permanent and beyond the capacity of local governments to carry, the City's Chief Executive declared there is much to be said for establishing "special revenues for relief purposes only."

The Mayor viewed his highway program as a direct attack on the growing problem of economic blight of Boston. Prompt measures must be taken to stop the spread of deterioration, or the condition will grow "until virtual decay and destruction of the whole City has taken place," he warned.

The Mayor viewed his highway program as an immediate way of rescuing Boston from this condition, in view of the fact that creation of a metropolitan City to include prosperous suburbs is "not an immediate possibility."

Traffic Congestion

"Unless we can, as a start, relieve the traffic congestion which exists within our city, and unless we can provide the facilities for business terminals and parking of motor vehicles, we shall make no progress in the rehabilitation of Boston," he declared.

"It is not the fortunes of Boston alone which are concerned in the rehabilitation of our City," he went on. "There is a problem apparently local in its being, but State-wide in its magnitude and implications."

On the subject of Boston's shrinking tax base, the Mayor pointed out that real estate valuations have declined from nearly $2,000,000,000 in 1930 to less than $1,500,000,000 in 1940, and that, besides this trend, there have been specific encroachments on the local tax base by the Commonwealth. He cited these:

1916 — Intangible personal property was removed from local taxation, with loss to Boston of taxes on $160,000,000 worth of property.

1919—Tangible personal prop-

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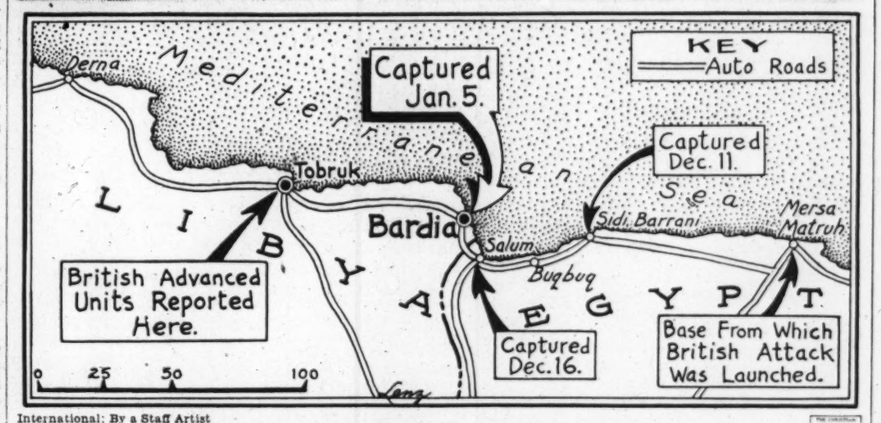
Africa Changes as British Sweep Into Libya



International; By a Staff Artist

Tide of War Completely Altered by Italian Fiasco

"Abdul and his donk" are keenly interested in the Australians at their camp, and the field piece in their charge. The progress of the British imperial advance from Mersa Matruh, the original advance base from Egypt into Libya, as far as Tobruk is indicated on the map. Tobruk is 70 miles beyond fallen Bardia, and advance units of the British are reported already there.

British Push On After Fall of Bardia; Nazis to Aid Italy by Circling Greece

By J. Emlyn Williams
Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 6—New and far-reaching Balkan developments seem possible in the near future, following renewed German diplomatic and military activities. These center at present on the visit of the Bulgarian Premier to Vienna and a reliable report that Joseph Stalin has recalled Soviet diplomats in the Balkans to Moscow for consultations.

Unfavorable weather conditions may make military operations unlikely, but not impossible, during the near future, and in any case Reichsführer Hitler does not intend to acquiesce quietly in the face of the uncovered danger on his southeast flank arising from British and Greek blows against Italy.

On the contrary the Nazis are now conducting a new big drive so as to bring all the Balkans outside Greece under German control. They hope to achieve it without the necessity of armed intervention, if possible.

On Guard Against Russia

The Nazis aim to strengthen Italy through isolating Greece and menacing Turkey, while simultaneously positioning their troops so as to serve as a threat to Russia, particularly toward the Ukraine.

Herr Hitler's recent dispatch of air squadrons to Italy indicated his growing awareness of the importance of problems in the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean.

The Nazis realize fully that control of the Balkans is only a part of the bigger problem of conquering Britain. "British power," wrote the Berliner Börsen Zeitung this week end, "is supported by two pillars—the British Isles and Egypt. To win a victory both of these strongholds must be stormed."

On the way to the storming the latter stronghold and particularly so as to guarantee itself against any possible Russian hostility, Germany is now tightening its grip on Rumania and making strenuous efforts to control Bulgaria.

Rumania Cut Off

[Germany is estimated to have 240 divisions under arms—groups ranging from 11,000 men in the armored divisions to 15,000 men in the infantry divisions.

With Rumania completely cut off from communications, there were reports that Germany had ordered Rumanian railroad authorities to keep the strategic line from Bucharest, to Constanza on the Black Sea, in condition for possible emergency use.

The Associated Press in a Budapest dispatch said that 40 troop-laden trains were moving through Hungary in the direction of Rumania.

Other reports said the Rumanian Army would have 300,000 men under arms by Jan. 20, under orders of German Army Commanders.

The Associated Press also reported an "Expeditionary Force Headquarters" set up in Bucharest with 350 high-ranking Nazi

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

'Victory Proclamation' Is Relic of Defeat

By the Associated Press

Bardia, Libya, Jan. 6

In the wreckage of Bardia the British found today copies of an order of the day of Gen. Annibale Bergonzoli, the captured Fascist commander, which began:

"Standing at the summit of Halfaya Pass, I salute the victorious Italian Army which trampled underfoot the standard of the enemy which tried to impede you on your victorious march into the Nile Valley. . . ."

[Presumably this was issued about Sept. 14, when the Italians drove across the border into Egypt.]

CAIRO, Jan. 6 (AP)—**British vanguards are approaching Tobruk, Italian base 70 miles deeper into Libya from captured Bardia, British headquarters reported today.**

Its communiqué said that more than 30,000 prisoners taken at Bardia so far have been counted and British booty in the fall of the first Italian base in Libya included "quantities of tanks, guns, equipment and stores of all sorts."

By Harold G. Laycock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE BRITISH TROOPS AT BARDIA, Jan. 6—Final action within the Port of Bardia, which had had 20 days of calculated preparatory artillery, naval and air bombardment, occupied precisely a half hour.

With Italian range-finding shells in search of the attackers' positions overhead, I watched at 4 p. m. long lines of tanks, sheltering the singing Australian infantry, move stoutly down the last wadi (ravine) onto the port.

At 5 p. m. my car was rolling between endless files of Italian prisoners strolling up, with evident relief, through the twilight toward the Australian headquarters.

In one valley en route to the attack, a single section of eight men rooted out 2,000 Italians concealed in the sand caves.

This hearty Australasian infantry never ceases to sing, even if it is sprinting half crouching behind

Continued on Page 5, Column 2

'Ascap' Plan to License Advertisers Faces Rejection

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—The proposal of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers to license radio advertisers instead of the networks to use "Ascap" music was termed a "trial balloon" not likely to meet with acceptance by a spokesman for the National Association of Broadcasters today.

The Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters is meeting in Washington, tomorrow. But it was held unlikely that the latest proposal of the "Ascap," which was believed to be under formulation today at a meeting of the "Ascap's" Board of Directors, would end the dispute over music license fees. The dispute resulted in the removal from the airwaves of a vast amount of popular music on Jan. 1.

On the other hand, Edwin C. Mills, Legislative Chairman of "Ascap" disclosed that advertising agencies representing five national advertisers had asked for an arrangement by which they might be licensed directly to use "Ascap" music. In previous years, "Ascap" which holds the copyrights on much of America's modern music, has licensed only radio stations and networks, and the advertisers have paid only indirectly through paying their bill to the networks.

Meanwhile the "Ascap" and the National Association of Broadcasters exchanged claims as to popular reactions to the "battle of music." Mr. Mills disclosed that an average of 20 to 30 independent radio stations throughout the Nation had been signing up daily with "Ascap" since the broadcasters' ban went into effect Jan. 1, and predicted that about 300 stations would be signed by the end of the week.

The National Association of Broadcasters in return declared that the American radio public has shown "no worry to date" over the absence of "Ascap" music from radio. Neville Miller, President, reported that a telegraph survey taken of 125 radio stations disclosed that, from midnight Dec. 31 through Saturday the stations had received only 113 telephone calls and 34 letters and postcards in protest.

While "Ascap's" proposal to license advertisers directly is regarded as a close approach to the method long advocated by Broadcasters Association, by which "Ascap" would be paid only for the number of programs carrying its music and not a lump annual sum, the National Association of Broadcasters today was represented as being still prepared for a showdown with an organization which, it was declared, sought to virtually double its licensing fees this year in the face of decreasing use of music on the airwaves.

Roosevelt Asks Power to Block Menace to U.S.

President in annual message warns Congress that Nation faces most serious threat—Outlines program for faster defense and calls on business, labor and agriculture to co-operate.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—To turn back the most serious threat which has ever been raised against the safety and independence of the United States, President Roosevelt today appealed to Congress, in an address delivered in person before a solemn House and Senate, to grant him the authority and the funds to arm the free nations of the world wherever they are fighting oppression.

The emergency America now faces, he declared, is as perilous as war itself.

Speaking directly to Congress which a few minutes earlier had formally proclaimed his re-election as President, Mr. Roosevelt—his address radiocast to all peoples whose freedom permits them to listen, served notice upon the Axis powers that the threats by the dictator nations would not swerve the United States from its determination to aid Britain, Greece, China, and the other beseiged democracies.

To these nations the President pledged ships, planes, tanks, guns in ever-increasing numbers and he affirmed that Americans are vitally concerned in the defense of their freedom.

Billions Needed

Billions of dollars worth of weapons will be necessary to insure victory for the free nations, he said, and the President summoned the Nation to undertake the sacrifice and accept the taxes which alone will keep America from being locked behind a Chinese wall of "enforced isolation."

The official proclamation of election of the President and Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, who will be given the oath of office on Jan. 20, came after both Houses, in accordance with provisions of the Constitution, counted the electoral votes of the states and confirmed that they had won 449 to 82 over the Republican ticket of Wendell L. Willkie and Charles L. McNary.

Vice-President John N. Garner, who sought but failed to defeat the third-term nomination of his "chief" and who styles himself the "No 1 Lame Duck," presided at the session whichc preceded Mr. Roosevelt's momentous annual message.

The emergency America now faces, the President declared, is as serious as war itself, and he summoned Congress and the Nation to devote itself to the subordination of all other concerns to meet this crisis despite intimidations of the Axis Powers.

The President outlined with candor and simplicity a bold program for faster defense, for greater defense, for complete defense.

He appealed to the leaders of business, labor, and agriculture to volunteer their fullest contribution.

He declared that if the "few slackers and troublemakers" do not yield to the "shame of patriotic example" they will find the "sovereignty of government" used "to save government."

All-inclusive Defense

He affirmed that the Administration was committed to "all-inclusive defense" and he pledged that it would carry out its program without regard to partisanship.

He repudiated again all appeals that the United States should in any way acquiesce in a peace dictated by aggressors and sponsored by appeasers.

He unfolded the program for ultimate peace which he foresaw for the world when the totalitarian peril is wiped out. That peace would rest upon four inalienable world-wide freedoms: freedom of speech and expression everywhere in the world; freedom of every person to worship God in his own way; freedom from want; freedom from fear, this to be accomplished through a world-wide reduction of armaments.

Throughout his annual report on the state of the Union, which for the most part kept Congress and the galleries stilled to solemn silence because of the gravity of his words, Mr. Roosevelt underlined time and again the immediate and deep peril which the Axis aggression and the Axis plans hold for the United States and the Western Hemisphere.

"We must expect physical attack if the dictator nations win this war," Mr. Roosevelt told Congress as the ambassadors and ministers of most of the countries listened in the diplomatic gallery.

Emphasizing the urgent need of keeping and increasing the flow of armaments to Britain and the other opponents of the Axis fighting for freedom, the President declared that it was "immature and untrue" for anybody to "brag that an unprepared America, single-handed, and with one hand tied behind its back, can hold off the whole world."

Because Britain today protects the Atlantic Ocean the United States is safe from immediate attack, the President said, and therefore Britain's victory is the best defense which America can have.

Roosevelt message to Congress: Page 17.

Greeks Renew Plea for U. S. Aid at Once

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—The fighting Greek Nation will obtain American aid on the same basis as Great Britain, although on a smaller scale, the Greek Legation here predicted today.

A survey of the Greek situation is being given officials here by Col. George Papavassiliou, who landed in New York last week. He will head a Greek munitions purchasing mission.

It was learned today that the United States has already licensed some munitions for export to Greece during the past few weeks, but the Munitions Export Control Division of the State Department has refused all information as to the volume of such exports.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece, Jan. 6—Renewed appeals from the Greeks for help from the United States come at a time when the Italians are once more taking to intensive use of mechanized warfare in Albania and in this respect the Greeks are severely handicapped.

The appeal of Gen. Alexander Papagos, Commander-in-Chief of the Greek Army, for the speedy delivery of war material ordered from America, saying that if only Greece had had 300 good planes the war might already have been won, following on President Roosevelt's promise of help to Greece Dec. 7 merely gives the true state of affairs.

As far as this correspondent can ascertain, not one American bomber or fighter aircraft; not one American gun; not one American truck, motorcar or ambulance has reached Greece, although the war now has entered its third month and there has been sufficient time for them to get here even by necessarily circuitous routes. The planes could be flown part of the way.

U. S. Aid Needed

After spending some time at the front one realizes what even some assistance from the United States might already have accomplished.

We have seen Greek artillery batteries forced to withhold their fire for many hours owing to the continued presence of Italian observation planes and all because of insufficient fighter patrols. For the same reason, Italian air raiders get away practically unchallenged.

A few scores of fast American fighter planes, supporting the existing British and Greek squadrons during the past month of the Greek land offensive, would un-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Book by Mrs. Lindbergh Seen As an Attack on Democracies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Mrs. Anne Morrow Lindbergh's best-seller, "The Wave of the Future," was attacked here yesterday as reflecting "skillful German propaganda."

The description was broadcast to the nation by Mrs. Ellin Mackay Berlin during an American Forum of the Air debate between representatives of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies and the "America First" committee.

Speaking for advocates of aid to the allies, Mrs. Berlin, wife of the composer of "God Bless America," described Mrs. Lindbergh's treatment of democracy as "heartbreaking"—the work of a "sensitive and gentle woman who has been bewildered and frightened by skillful German propaganda.

"She speaks of it tenderly, but she speaks of it as though it were dead—drowned in that wave of tyranny against whose inevitability Mrs. Lindbergh refuses to fight," she explained. "That is not true. Democracy is alive here—it is alive in England.

"The Nazis have disguised old-fashioned tyranny to look like something new. They have touched the heart of a poet like Mrs. Lindbergh. In this war Mrs. Lindbergh would have us believe that there is a conflict, not between good and evil, but between the old and the new. She is even wrong about which is the old. A man has led his people out to conquer. There is nothing new about that. Democracy is a lot newer than tyranny.

"We know that our last hope of safety lies in helping Britain to stop Hitler now before he can invade our shores or use his propaganda to destroy our way of life. That knowledge is not propaganda, it is plain American commonsense."

Other participants in the debate, directed by Theodore Granik and radiocast over the Mutual chain were Clark Eichelberger, National Director of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies; Sidney Hertzberg, National Publicity Director of "America First"; and Miss Mary W. Hillyer, of New York, also a spokesman for the isolationist point of view.

Week-End High Altitude Flight Sets Test Mark for Bombers

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 6 (AP)—Army Air Corps officers, preparing to train pilots for fighting at altitudes where there is little oxygen and plenty of trying weather, today examined data obtained on a 3,050-mile, nonstop bombardment plane flight.

Military aviation experts here disclosed that "classes" of 30 or so men would be brought to nearby Wright and Patterson Fields every week or two for training in high altitude flying.

The Army's theory that its pilots and bombardiers are going to do their jobs miles off the ground was the basis, officers said, for an experiment which sent a four-engined (B-17-C Boeing) bombardment plane roaring southwestward on a week-end cruise of 16 hours and five minutes at altitudes ranging from 9,000 to 15,000 feet.

"Pupils" in the new high-flying training program will learn to perform their duties while inhaling oxygen. Their lessons learned, they will return to home fields throughout the Nation to become teachers of other Army pilots.

Service Ceiling Sought

One officer predicted that 90 per cent of American bombing would be done from high altitudes, making training in the handling of oxygen equipment essential. Among projects here is one to determine the service ceiling for bombers, which officers said have operated as high as 30,000 feet.

A six-man crew navigated the huge bomber in the "oxygen zone" Saturday night and Sunday. Capt. P. O. Benson, chief of the Wright Field aeromedical laboratory, who observed at first hand the crew's reactions, said the men breathed oxygen "at least half the time."

The flight originally was planned at a constant 15,000-foot level, and Captain Benson was assigned to observe human reaction to a virtually continuous dependence on a supplemental oxygen supply.

But icing conditions as far south as Texas; snow and a 126-mile-an-hour cross-wind near Louisville, Ky., crossed up the schedule.

Even so, Captain Benson and Lieut. M. M. Munn, flight commander were elated.

Officer Pleased

"It was a successful project in every sense of the word," said Captain Benson, "and much valuable data was obtained."

Significance of the flight lay not so much in the mileage recorded, but in the fact that it was accomplished under fully-simulated war-service conditions and in less-than-favorable weather, he reported.

The ship left Patterson Field at 6:50 p. m., E. S. T., Saturday with 2,492 gallons of gasoline, 180 gallons of oil, and ballast to approximate its full bomb-carrying capacity of 5,000 pounds. Its total weight at take-off was 47,000 pounds, officers said.

Distance traveled would have taken it on a Great Circle course from New York to Ireland. One officer said it returned with plenty of gasoline left.

Cabinet Deadlock In Finland Broken By a New Premier

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 6 (AP)—A new Premier, Jukka Rangell, finally succeeded on Jan. 4 in forming a Cabinet after a 2½-month political deadlock.

The new Government promised to adhere to former Finnish policy. It received pledges of support from all parties, although the Agrarians, Finland's second largest, backed it only on condition that war compensation and land grants to refugees from Karelian Isthmus areas ceded to Soviet Russia would be hastened.

Mr. Rangell was chairman of the organizing committee for the war-canceled 1940 Olympic Games. A lawyer, banker, businessman and athlete, he won the national hop-skip-jump title, one of the most coveted in Finnish competition.

He succeeds Risto Ryti, who became Acting President last Sept. 19 and President after the passing og Kiosti Kallio Dec. 21.

The Gown's the Thing—at Inauguration

International

Mrs. Roosevelt Gets Fitted as Jan. 20 Nears

Members of the staff of Arnold Constable in New York are shown putting the final finishing touches to the gown Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will wear on the occasion of the third inauguration of her husband as President of the United States. It is of rose white satin and will be worn by Mrs. Roosevelt on formal occasions. She has also ordered two other dresses.

Richmond's Intake From Customs Is High in Millions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 6—When W. Gay Smith, United States customs collector for the port of Richmond, entered the customs service more than a quarter of a century ago, the average of the annual receipts of the office was approximately $20,000. Near the close of office Dec. 31, the port collector sat at his desk computing collections for 1940.

"My estimate shows that the calendar year ending Dec. 31 will yield something over $5,902,746," he said. "Quite an increase over the receipts of my early days in this office. Collections for the month ending Dec. 31 will amount to about $400,000. Receipts for the last fiscal year ended June 30, totaled $5,832,841."

Mr. Smith said the estimated receipts for the customs district of Virginia, with headquarters at Norfolk, where Customs Collector James E. Heath has his office, exceed $9,043,583. Collections in the Richmond office exceed all other ports in the district combined. The district includes Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Cape Charles, Reedville and Alexandria.

During the calendar year 1940 imports have come to Richmond from 21 vessels of foreign registry and one American including 12 Norwegian, five British, two Honduran, one Cuban, one Latvian, and one Finnish.

A. F. of L. Offers No-Strike Plan in Defense Industries

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—A pledge of "no strikes" in defense industries has been offered by the Metal Trades Division of the American Federation of Labor.

The offer was interpreted in some quarters as a response to President Roosevelt's assertion a week ago that the Nation expected workers and management alike to keep defense production rolling without industrial friction.

John Frey, President of the Metal Trades Division, said at a press conference yesterday the pledge was conditioned on employers agreeing to arbitrate all labor disputes without stopping work.

Mr. Frey said his division contained 13 unions which embrace general laborers. Machinists, engineers and draftsmen numbering more than 850,000. He did not estimate how many had defense jobs, but shipbuilding is one important defense industry which employs such craftsmen in large numbers.

Under its program, Mr. Frey said, the Division would seek a single agreement blanketing all of a particular industry in a given area. Thus, negotiations would be begun for agreements covering shipbuilding in each of four major regions—Pacific Coast, Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Coast. That, he said, would be the Division's first order of business.

He added that the unions would agree to overtime payment for work in excess of the eight-hour day and 40-hour week and during the "present emergency" would not attempt to limit working hours.

President Roosevelt remarked during his address to the Nation last Sunday that the people expect "our defense industries to continue operation without interruption by strikes or lockouts, with management and worker adjusting any difference by voluntary or legal means."

Ford Plan Wins

DETROIT, Jan. 6 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organization) has approved with reservation an arbitration plan proposed by the Ford Motor Company to settle disputes involving employees laid off or dismissed.

Harry H. Bennett, Ford Personnel Director, has said that cases of workers who claimed their discharge was due to union activity or other discrimination would be —submitted to James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator, for arbitration.

In a letter to Mr. Dewey, U. A. W-C. I. O. leaders said they would accept the arbitration principle with regard to dismissals resulting from a proposed shift of a manufacturing unit from the Lincoln Plant to the River Rouge Plant, but added there was no need for arbitrating the cases of workers previously laid off at the two plants.

Mr. Bennett, a union spokesman said, is "Already definitely committed" to rehire all laid-off employees by the end of this week. Because of this, the spokesman said, "there is no necessity for arbitration of their cases."

Army Decentralizes Building Supervision

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Army decentralized the supervision of its $1,137,000,000 emergency building program yesterday in an effort to speed construction of camps and other work.

Officials have said that some Army work is lagging.

Nine constructing zone quartermasters were named, eacch to have charge of a territory corresponding to the corps areas in continental United States.

Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, Quartermaster General summoned them to a conference here Wednesday with Col. Brehon B. Somervell of the Engineering Corps who is in charge of construction.

Direction of building operations was decentralized similarly during the World War. At the start of the present defense building program supervision was concentrated in Washington.

War of 1812 Echoes In Single Pension

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Veterans' Administration still is paying out pensions for the war of 1812 and the Mexican War of 1848.

The lone recipient of a war of 1812 pension, the Administration says is Esther Ann Hill Morgan of Independence, Ore., daughter of John Hill, who served as a private with the New York militia. Mrs. Morgan get $20 a month.

Pensions were being paid during the fiscal year 1940 to 130 widows of Mexican War veterans, a decline of 38 from a year earlier.

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U. S. to Build Own Houses In Defense Areas

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt, with a ruling that housing shortages exist in 11 areas where important national defense work is in progress has cleared the way today for government construction of 6,446 new family dwellings.

The Defense Commission reported that, acting on the recommendation of C. F. Palmer, Defense Housing Co-ordinator, the President had decided housing needs would not be met by private capital.

The President authorized federal agencies involved to proceed at once with the construction, using funds Congress provided for the purpose.

Some 27,700 dwellings already are being built in 29 States, mostly by the Navy, aside from those undertaken by private agencies to meet the needs of defense workers at shipyards, munitions plants and military posts.

About half the new list of 6,466 units approved by Mr. Roosevelt are in the continental United States, and the remainder in the Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

The places and approximate number of family dwelling units in the latest approved list include:

Newport, R. I., Newport Naval Station, 538; Quonset Point, R. I., Naval Air Station, 262; Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, 800; District of Columbia, Navy Yard and Air Station, 200; Army Medical center, 70; Army War College, 20; Panama Canal Zone, Army, 200 family units and 295 units for single men; Navy, 2,000; Ponce, Puerto Rico, Army Air Base, 200.

Fort Knox, Ky., Army, 219; Yorktown, Va., Navy Mine Depot, 80; Columbia, S. C., Fort Jackson, 150; Corpus Christi, Texas, Naval Air Station, 500; Charleston, S. C., Army Ordnance Depot, 350; Island of Oahu, Hawaii, Fort Kamehameha, Schofield Barracks and Honolulu, 512.

Mr. Palmer said that 27,700 federally financed dwelling units were under way at the year's end, of which the Navy was building 15,800.

With new housing projects being completed daily, by both public and private agencies, he said, the first 50,000 units would be ready for occupancy in the early part of the new year. By March, he estimated that at least 100,000 houses would be under construction or completed under a $700,000,000 program.

Gliders to Train Defense Pilots

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 6 (AP)—An experimental project inaugurated by the National Youth Administration is expected to determine the value of sailplanes—motorless aircraft—in teaching civilians to fly.

Purchase of three all-metal sailplanes in "kit" form, to be constructed at the Cassidy Lake Technical School at Chelsea, Mich., under direction of Theodore Bellak, marks the first time that official Washington has taken an interest in motorless flight as a defense measure.

Sailplane "kits" are complete sailplanes in knockdown form.

Mr. Bellak will supervise construction of the planes as well as NYA training in them. Each glider has two seats, for the instructor and his student. If the experiment is successful, plans will be presented in Washington to expand the program.

In Germany, the air force consists largely of pilots who learned to fly in motorless aircraft.

Canada Plans New Curb On Buying of Luxuries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 6—Despite the Canadian Government's vigorous attempt to discourage buying of consumer goods, especially luxuries, the Dominion has been spending on an enormous scale the new wages of war activity.

The Government is looking for new weapons to tackle the problem still more boldly.

As the new year gets under way in the retail business, all indications point to total buying in excess of the 1940 figure while it is obvious to Government economists that less money must go into consumer goods and more into the unconsumable goods of war.

This growth of retail sales comes as a surprise to the Government which had hoped that special war taxes on luxuries and heavy taxes on income would combine to discourage buying, and would result in large savings by the average family, which could be borrowed through war loans.

Already new measures are being considered. It is believed here that when the next budget comes down, early in the year, the Canadian public will face even more drastic discouragements to buying unnecessary goods.

A higher rate of taxation on luxuries is regarded as certain, if luxury buying does not decline sharply during the next few months. As already forecast, Canada will have to discourage still further the importation of American luxury goods. This is necessary not only to pile up savings in the Canadian home but also to conserve American exchange. Money continues to flow out of Canada at a heavy rate due to the present unfavorable trade balance.

Licensing Power

The so-called "interim budget" of last autumn prohibited some imports outright and gave the Government power to license others. The Government now will use its licensing power to whittle down imports of nonwar goods wherever possible. The first commodities to be hit, it is expected, will be silk and refined gasoline.

In the next budget the Government is expected to increase the list of articles placed under license so more imports may be cut down for the conservation of American exchange.

But more drastic measures than these are in prospect—measures never taken before in this country. Industry is being warned that it may expect regulations by which, without government permit, it cannot add to plants or equipment if this expansion necessitates imports or the use of such vital commodities as steel. That steel must be conserved by strong regulations has been indicated officially and the same principle could be applied to other commodities needed for war purposes.

Another problem which concerns the experts is increased installment buying on the part of those whose incomes have been raised by war industries. It may be necessary to discourage this form of merchandising because it ties up part of a family's income for months in advance, and thus reduces the ability of the citizen to purchase war bonds.

Still another problem is raised by the plans of some Canadian capitalists to erect plants which would manufacture goods to replace those formerly bought in the United States and now prevented from entering Canada. In some cases, Canada desires the use of Canadian substitutes and its prohibition plan was inaugurated only to ease the drain on American dollars. But in other cases, the Government wants to discourage the use of some kinds of luxury goods altogether in order to permit possible savings, which can be borrowed for war purposes. Thus plans for erection of any plant to make a luxury product will be watched carefully. The Government has ample power to control such projects.

More Government Control

That Canada is heading for more and more Government control and a reduced standard of living is obvious to all thinking Canadians, but most of them understand that measures of this sort are necessary if something worse is to be avoided. That, of course, is inflation which, in the last war almost doubled the cost of living, dislocated commerce, and brought results which were not liquidated in 22 years of peace.

So far, there has been no sign of an inflationary policy in Ottawa or the results of inflation on the price structure. Wholesale prices have advanced only about 6 per cent since the war began and most of this increase is traceable to such factors as higher ocean freight and insurance rates, not to domestic causes.

Nevertheless, economists remember that in the last war prices did not advance much in early stages but later almost doubled, with acute hardship for the poor. This was due to a deliberate policy of inflation and the avoidance of taxation. The present Government is determined to avoid that result this time. The measures necessary to avoid it obviously have not been taken yet and when they are taken will alter the habits of most Canadian families.

U. S. Taxpayers Held Paying Bill on Foreign Propaganda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Literally tons of foreign propaganda, seeking to foster disunity and dictatorship in this country, is coming into the United States from Germany, Italy, Russia and Japan and the American taxpayers are being forced to subsidize it against their will.

This is the charge brought by the House Committee on un-American Activities in its latest report to Congress, and it contends that the provisions of the Universal Postal Union, which make this possible, bring no corresponding benefits to the United States.

The circumstance is that the American Government under the international postal agreement grants reciprocal low-rate mailing to all foreign countries, but, as the Dies Committee points out with a voluminous citation of evidence, the United States, since it maintains no department of propaganda, does not use the mails at all for this purpose, while the totalitarian countries now flood the American mails with anti-democratic, pro-Axis literature at such low rates that it contributes to the annual deficit of the Post Office Department and is ultimately made up by the taxpayer.

The Dies Committee report states that customs officials often check as much as 400 sacks of foreign propaganda material, weighing five tons, from a single Japanese ship, and it estimates that about 40 tons of similar literature is mailed yearly from Munich.

Communist Side

On the Communist side the Committee also told Congress that it had in its files a copy of a cablegram sent to Moscow by Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, a Communist newspaper in New York, asking the "correct line" to be followed in treating news of the Soviet invasion of Finland.

"A wholly false picture is drawn of the material and cultural benefits bestowed by the dictators upon their own peoples," the Committee report states in analyzing the nature and objectives of the foreign propaganda being mailed into the United States.

"Much, if not most, of this printed propaganda material is devoted to extolling the advantages of life under totalitarian rule. A wholly false picture is drawn of the material and cultural benefits bestowed by the dictators upon their own peoples.

"Millions of printed pages are filed with justification of totalitarian conquests. The conquering dictators are pictured as unselfish benefactors of the countries which they have overrun with their military machines.

"Nontotalitarian countries which have already been subjugated under the rule of the dictators or which have incurred the special wrath of the totalitarian regimes are painted as uncivilized villains guilty of extreme cultural backwardness in their domestic life and criminal misconduct in their international relations.

"The whole of this totalitarian propaganda is calculated to arouse our hatred toward certain nontotalitarian governments and peoples with whom we are on friendly terms.

Class Hatred

"One of the gravest aspects of this totalitarian propaganda is the inculcation of religious, racial and class hatred between groups of citizens in the United States.

"Such hatred has been the keystone in the arch of totalitarian power in the dictators' own countries, and their propaganda naturally aims to accomplish in the United States results similar to their own, and to accomplish them by the same methods.

"This totalitarian propaganda drive is calculated to create national disunity in the United States on all of the most important questions of our international relations.

"This includes an attempt to fashion American foreign policy on the basis of the interests of the Axis-Soviet Foreign Offices. The main item in this propaganda is to oppose American preparedness for national defense.

"Throughout the dictators' propaganda in the United States is a direct and indirect attack upon the American form of government and the American way of life."

Foreign propaganda originating abroad from whatever country is actually delivered free under the postal convention since the postage is paid and collected in the country of origin. Similar service extends to all such mail originating in the United States and directed abroad.

To correct the abuse of this postal service may indeed create a greater abuse in exercising a censorship upon what the American people shall be allowed to read since the exclusion of such mail would apply to all countries. As long as such mail is not obscene or defamatory, the post office has not authority and action by Congress would be necessary.

Homing Pigeon News: Conscription Coming

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Army is preparing to conscript homing pigeons—in the event of a national emergency.

Maj. John K. Shawvan said the Signal Corps had started registering the birds for use in military communications if necessary and to prevent their use by "fifth columnists."

"They (homing pigeons) are the only means of communication which can sustain a Blitzkrieg when the lines are down," Major Shawvan said, adding that "homing pigeons are considered a menace to national safety if they are used for communication by 'fifth columnists.'"

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

(All times are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1470kc, Jan. 19; Feb. 2, 16; March 2, 16.

10:45 a. m., WRUL (Formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 10.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Feb. 2; March 2.

7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73 mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Feb. 2; March 2.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Feb. 2; March 2.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Jan. 19; March 2, 16.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., WOLF, 1500kc, on Jan. 19; Feb. 2, 16; March 2, 16.

Central States

Louisiana

Baton Rouge—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJBO, 1120kc, on Jan. 12, 19.

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Feb. 2; March 2.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, Jan. 19; Feb. 2, 16; March 2, 16.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Jan. 19; Feb. 2, 16; March 2, 16.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Feb. 2; March 2.

Colorado

Denver—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KLZ, 880kc, on Feb. 2, 9, 16, 23.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Feb. 2; March 2, 30.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Jan. 19; Feb. 2, 16; March 2, 16.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Jan. 12, 26; Feb. 9, 23; March 2, 16.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1330kc, on Jan. 19; Feb. 16; March 16.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Lancashire

Liverpool (First Church): Plaza Cinema, Allerton Road, 3 p. m., Jan. 19.

United States

Alabama

Florence: Wesleyan Auditorium, State Teachers College, Morrison and North Wood Avenues, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Arizona

Tucson: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 16.

Phoenix: Church Auditorium, First and Roosevelt Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 17.

Yuma: Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., Jan. 12.

California

Coronado: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 12.

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 936 West Forty-ninth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Porterville: First Christian Church, Third and Cleveland Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 12.

San Francisco (Second Church): New Mission Theater, Mission Street, near Twenty-second Street, 11 a. m., Jan. 14.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, Northwest, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Georgia

Savannah: Armstrong Junior College Auditorium, Bull and Gaston Streets, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 16.

Illinois

Carbondale: First Christian Church, 130 South Normal Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 12.

Peoria: (First Church): Church Edifice, 1001 Hamilton Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 17.

Indiana

South Bend: Church Edifice, Main and Madison Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Terre Haute: Student Union Building, Indiana State Teachers College, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Louisiana

New Orleans (Third Church): Jerusalem Temple, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Maine

Portland: First Universalist Church, Congress Square, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 12.

Michigan

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Mt. Clemens: Mt. Clemens High School Auditorium, Cass Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Mississippi

Clarksdale: Elizabeth Dorr High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 12.

New Jersey

East Orange: East Orange High School, Walnut Street, near Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 12.

Haddon Heights: Haddon Heights High School, Second Avenue and Garden Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 13.

New Mexico

Carlsbad: Carlsbad High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 17. Radiocast Station KLAH, 1210 kilocycles.

Silver City: Woman's Club Building, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 12. Radiocast Station WMAC, 570 kilocycles.

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 14.

Buffalo (First Church): Buffalo Consistory, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 16.

Queens Village: Church Edifice, Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Ninety-third Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 17.

North Carolina

Charlotte: Carolina Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 12.

Winston-Salem: Roof Garden, Robert E. Lee Hotel, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Ohio

Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 14.

Elyria: Elyria High School Auditorium, Sixth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Second Church): The Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., Jan. 15.

Pottstown: Senior High School Auditorium, Chestnut and Penn Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 12.

South Carolina

Charleston: Riviera Theater, 227 King Street, 4 p. m., Jan. 12. Radiocast Station WTMA, 1210 kilocycles.

Tennessee

Nashville (Second Church): War Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Texas

Dallas (Third Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Washington

Riverton: Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., Jan. 12.

Seattle (First Church): Church Edifice, Sixteenth Avenue and East Denny Way, 8 p. m., Jan. 14. Radiocast Station KRSC, 1120 kilocycles.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 2519 East Kenwood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Milwaukee (auspices Churches, Milwaukee, and First Church, Wauwatosa): Davidson Theater, 621 North Third Street, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 15.

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Census Shows 5,110,270 Idle Last March

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Census Bureau estimated yesterday that 5,110,270 persons were without jobs of any kind, and looking for work last March.

The figure was obtained by using a 5 per cent cross-section of the population enumerated in each of the 154,000 census districts last April. The Bureau said that some variation could be expected in a final tabulation.

The preliminary calculation showed the population included 100,972,196 persons 14 years of age or over, of whom 45,350,430 were employed in private jobs or non-emergency government work; 5,110,270 had neither public nor private jobs and were looking for work, and 2,380,062 were employed on public emergency projects—Work Projects Administration, National Youth Administration or Civilian Conservation Corps.

This left 48,131,434 persons aged 14 or over who were not in the labor force. It included: 28,838,484 engaged in housework; 9,070,985 in school; 5,220,098 unable to work; 1,226,374 in institutions; 1,986,348 not seeking work for other reasons, and 1,789,144 whose status concerning employment was undetermined. The Bureau said it was believed the majority of the latter group "was not in the labor force."

Direct Comparison Impossible

The large number of undetermined status and other factors made direct comparison of the Bureau's figures with estimates of the number of unemployed impossible.

However, its figures for job-seekers, emergency workers and those whose status was not determined totaled 9,279,476. As of Jan. 1, 1940, some estimates of the total number of unemployed were:

From the National Industrial Conference Board (an organization drawing some of its support from corporations, 9,300,000; American Federation of Labor, 10,200,000; Congress of Industrial Organizations, 12,000,000.

If the Bureau's conclusion be accepted that most of those of undetermined status were not potential workers, the total of unemployed a year ago would be nearly a million below the lowest of these private estimates.

However, the Bureau said that considerable correction was probable in the final classification of workers on public emergency jobs, since the total of such workers was 3,377,701, according to Federal agency records, at the end of March.

Much of the discrepancy, the Bureau said, probably resulted from a tendency of relief workers to report themselves as engaged in private or nonemergency government work, and from uncertainty on the part of the workers or census enumerators on the proper classification. For instance, many on the NYA rolls were listed in the census as students.

The division of the labor force was 39,994,197 males and 12,846,565 females; of these, 36,149,465 males and 11,581,027 females had jobs and 3,844,732 males and 1,265,538 females were seeking work. Women predominated among persons outside of the labor force, with 37,511,327 females and 10,620,107 males.

The Bureau said a comparison with the 1930 census unemployment figures was not possible because of differences in classifications. The count in 1930 showed a labor force of 48,832,589 among the 98,723,047 persons aged 10 years or more.

While the census this year concerned persons actually working or seeking work, the 1930 count included as "gainful workers" all persons usually following a gainful occupation, whether or not they then were working or seeking work. Thus, the Bureau said, the 1930 census may have included many retired workers, inmates of institutions, seasonal workers who were not working or seeking work, and recently incapacitated workers, none of whom was counted this year.

Inexperienced Counted

In counting all persons who were seeking work, however, the 1940 census included 796,695 persons without previous work experience while such persons were not counted in 1930.

Of the persons reported employed during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, 44,049,743 were actually at work and 1,300,687 had jobs, businesses or professional enterprises but were temporarily absent because of vacations, illness, strikes, bad weather or lay-offs, the latter being for a specified period of not more than four weeks.

No figures are available on the number of persons obtaining jobs since last March, but Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins recently estimated that there were 1,100,000 more jobholders last November than in November, 1939. Unemployment was estimated last March to be greater than in the previous November.

Miami Beach's 41 New Hotels Expect to Be Filled With Guests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—A tremendous increase in the volume of visitors at this famous winter resort is unanimously reported by hotel men who declare the increased business was evidenced long before the Christmas and New Years holidays this year.

With more than 3,000 new hotel rooms available, due to the extensive building program of the past summer, Miami Beach is well prepared for the expected mid-season crowd. Ample accommodations at moderate rates will be assured to visitors, according to William T. Law, Executive Secretary of the Miami Beach Hotel Association. The added housing space has served to stabilize rates of moderate level, and some hotel men say rates will be even lower than they were last year.

The building program since last season has resulted in the erection of 41 new hotels, 135 apartment houses and 283 new homes. Some of the new hotels are now putting the finishing touches to oppointments and furnishings with a view to opening before the winter invasion begins in earnest. Other hotels, already open, are adding to their staffs to handle the flow of mid-season vacationists.

All the famous shops along noted Lincoln Road are now open and doing business. The four golf courses of the Beach are swarming with players. They are the exclusive Indian Creek Club, La Gorce, Bayshore and Municipal course. The life guard staff on the public beaches has been doubled to the mid-winter complement. The first week in December this year saw approximately 20,000 more bathers on the oceanfront than during the same period last year.

The season's entertainment program is designed for every taste. A big event will be the start of the annual fishing tournament. The competition begins Jan. 12 and continues for 100 days. More than 200,000 fishing enthusiasts are expected to try their luck in the Gulf Stream and surrounding creeks and canals in competition for $18,000 worth of prizes.

In February, Miami Beach will cater to tennis fans when leading professionals, including Bill Tilden, Don Budge and Alice Marble, play exhibition matches here. Then will come baseball, with the Philadelphia Phillies training at Flamingo Park.

For everyday recreation the program is rounded out with boating, golf, tennis and of course, swimming in the ocean. And above all, there is the sunshine whose summertime warmth is the main attraction that lures thousands from the cold north to the golden sands of Miami Beach.

The early influx of visitors this year has amazed hotel and travel authorities, used even as they are to seeing the crowds grow larger and larger each year. Railroad, bus and airplane companies have increased facilities to handle the volume of traffic. With the additional housing space now available, Miami Beach extends a glad hand and says, there's room for all.

Many Uses Are Found for Pictures Of Florida Taken High in the Sky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Florida is having its picture taken from a "seagull's-eye-view." Aerial photographers working under contract with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration are taking a collection of candid shots from an altitude of 14,000 feet.

Using these pictures as a check on planted acreage of cotton and other crops, and also as a means of determining soil-conserving practices, the photographers are aiding the farmers. Enlargement of these views of the 33 counties thus far photographed have been made on a scale of one inch to 660 feet, for AAA reporters and checkers to use in the work.

The enlargements bring out roads, streams, forests, fields and many other features. Many farmers purchase copies of their land in order to aid in future plantings, and get a specific all-over view of their property.

The pictures are also available for Army and Navy use, providing showings of landing fields, open country, swamp land, lakes, rivers, hills and other details of importance to military men.

Daytona Beach Shops Teach Plane Trades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — Training for national defense has started here in a practical manner, in six specialized courses. These courses are intended for workers in various industries who desire to prepare themselves for aviation employment. Sheet metal layout, aircraft carburetion, blueprint reading, cable splicing and steel square work classes are now in operation. Since there is no trade school building here, the work is being done in local shops.

With aviation booming all over the State, calls for skilled aviation mechanics are coming in rapidly from both State and private agencies. So great is the call in Florida that Robert Dolley, State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, called a special meeting of vocational school directors in Ocala recently. At this meeting over 20 schools had their trade courses approved and started teaching immediately.

Dredges Find 'Mines' Laid by Washington

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 (AP)—The strategy of mine-laying was unknown in Revolutionary days, but George Washington had his own method of trapping British vessels that sought to sail up the Delaware to Philadelphia in 1777.

Dredging operations are bringing to light water-logged remnants of iron-snouted poles which Washington had sunk in the Delaware. Driven at an angle with their points concealed below the surface of the water, the poles were calculated to rip the bottoms of any craft that attempted to pass.

The devices contributed to the sinking of one frigate, but when Fort Mifflin fell, British supply ships succeeded in feeling their way up the river to meet Lord Howe's victorious army at Philadelphia.

Defeated, Washington withdrew for the Winter—to Valley Forge.

Fisher Body Employees To Get Basic Pay Raise

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—The United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) at the Cleveland Fisher Body plant approved a proposed contract providing for distribution of $78,000 in wage increases, Paul E. Miley of the executive board reported.

Mr. Miley said the raises would boost the basic pay scale for 400 production workers from 85 to 90 cents.

C. I. O. Ship Union To Bar 'Columnists' From Membership

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 6 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers has gone on record recommending the expulsion of any member found guilty of seeking to make the union a "branch of any totalitarian institution."

A resolution adopted by the General Executive Board of the union yesterday asserted it was "against the best interests of this union for Communists, Nazis or Fascists, or anyone adhering to these philosophies, to hold positions of authority or responsibility in this organization."

The union, which claims a membership of 50,000 in private and Government shipyards, approved a seven-point program to expedite ship construction and repair for national defense purposes.

The program is to be given by John Green, President of the union, to the National Defense Advisory Commission's Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee today for presentation to the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

Calling for equalization of wages, including a uniform mechanic's basic rate and compliance with existing labor legislation, the program also would give assurance of an adequate supply of labor through training and exchange of key craftsmen, as well as provide for:

Adequate housing; health study; a study of production and management problems, together with reimbursement of employers, where justified, for increased labor costs, and establishment of a centralized administration for the Pacific Coast, Atlantic Coast, Gulf States and Great Lakes region.

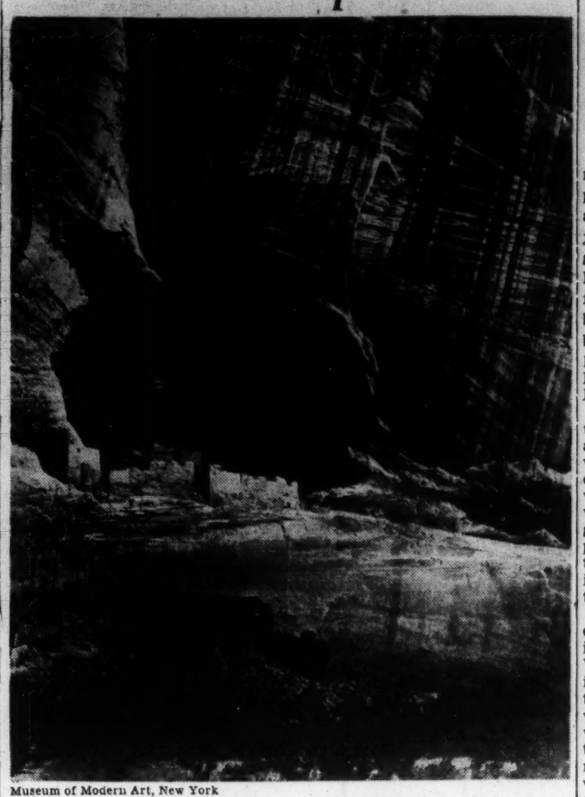
Alleged Work Fees Attacked by C. I. O.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The United Construction Workers Organizing Committee (Congress of Industrial Organization) complained to the War Department today that because of "a back-door verbal understanding" between "the American Federation of Labor and the contractor," men had to pay A. F. of L. fees of $54.50 to $220 each to get work at the new explosives plant at Weldon Springs, Mo.

The situation there, Chairman A. D. Lewis of the C. I. O. committee said in a letter, is illustrative of "the general practices being tolerated by the Government at the expense of thousands of capable workers."

He said that because of the procedure reported at the Missouri plant, "many thousands of unemployed, WPA workers and C. I. O. members in the area are . . . barred while the A. F. of L. imports men from cities many miles away."

Shown at Exposition



Museum of Modern Art, New York

Photograph Seen in New York

This albumen print taken by T. H. Sullivan in 1873 is one of 60 examples of the camera art now on display at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. It shows the ancient ruins in the Canon de Chelle in New Mexico.

N. Y. Museum Show Promotes Recognition of Camera Art

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—An exhibition of 60 photographs, called "A Survey of Camera Esthetics," was opened at the Museum of Modern Art Dec. 31. At a press preview the previous afternoon it was announced that the Museum would establish a Department of Photography under the direction of Beaumont Newhall, its librarian.

"By exhibitions, both in the Museum and throughout the country, by increasing in size and scope the photograph collection and reference library, by publications and lectures, it is hoped that the Department will serve as a center for those artists who have chosen photography as their medium, and will bring before the public work which, in the opinion of the curator and the committee, represents the best of the present and the past," the announcement said.

The Department has been organized and its preliminary program worked out by a committee consisting of Mr. Newhall, David H. McAlpin, chairman; Ansel Adams, Vice-Chairman; John E. Abbott, Alfred H. Barr, Jr.; Dr. Walter Clark, Archibald MacLeish, Laurance Rockefeller and James Thrall Soby, working in co-operation with the Museum.

The photographs in the initial exhibition of the new department are made up in several printing methods—the now obsolete calotype, albumen ad platinum processes, direct photogravures, palladiotypes and chloride and bromide developing-out paper. The prints range from portraiture, social studies, and the daily life of people to architectural subjects, landscapes and close detail.

Among photographers represented in the exhibition are Berenice Abbott, Ansel Adams, Eugene Atget, Matthew B. Brady, Walker Evans, Dr. Arnold Genthe, D. O. Hill, Man Ray, Charles Sheeler, Edward Steichen, Alfred Stieglitz, Paul Strand, Edward Weston and Clarence H. White.

After the display closes on Jan. 12 the Museum's circulating department will send it to museums, galleries, colleges, and schools throughout the country.

Educator From Quito on Visit to U. S. Under Cultural Relations Program

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The United States Government has extended invitations to 30 educational, professional, and artistic leaders of the American Republics to visit this country, as a part of the plan to promote cultural relations between the two continents.

The State Department announced Jan. 4 that the Division of Cultural Relations, utilizing funds provided by Congress, had arranged for visits by the prominent South and Central Americans in co-operation with colleges and universities in the United States.

The Rev. Dr. Aurelio Espinosa Polit, director of the Colegio de Cotocollao of Quito, Ecuador, is the first prominent Latin American to come to the United States under the plan. Since his arrival in New York he has visited universities and colleges in Washington and Baltimore, and plans to make visits to Princeton, Fordham, Harvard, Chicago, Northwestern, and Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

Commander Fernando Romero of the Peruvian Navy, who is an instructor in the Peruvian Naval College, also has arrived and will begin his visits in Washington, where he will lecture at the Pan American Union on Peruvian music and folk lore. Later he will visit Northwestern, Chicago, Vanderbilt, Fisk and Atlanta Universities.

Navy to Investigate Fatal Plane Crash

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 6 (AP)—Civil and naval officials, poking through the scattered wreckage of a $120,000 Navy transport plane, said today that had the big ship been flying 20 feet higher it would have cleared the rugged Mother Grundy Range and reached its destination only 20 miles away with all 11 occupants safe.

The Navy arranged for an official investigation of the crash that killed everybody aboard, including four who had escaped only last Thursday in a bomber mishap in Texas.

Civilian aviation observers generally blamed weather conditions.

The big plane, en route to the Naval Air Station here, carried three members of a board of inquiry appointed to investigate the Texas accident, and the four survivors of that previous mishap.

The four had parachuted to safety when their bomber, being ferried from here to Pensacola, Fla., by way of Corpus Christi, Tex., encountered a severe storm. A fifth crew member "bailed out" but was killed when his 'chute failed to open. The pilot and co-pilot, who risked their lives to ride out the storm and land the ship on a small pond, proved ultimately to be the only survivors of the seven aboard this bomber.

Mexican Railways Lost by Workers

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 6 (AP)—Worker administration of Mexico's national railways drew to an end today after more than two years of much-criticized operations since the private lines were expropriated during President Cardenas' Administration and turned over to the 50,000 employees.

Government management, committed to an economy effort to liquidate the system's deficit of 13,000,000 pesos (nearly $2,700,000), is the plan to be tried.

President Avila Camacho has appointed Gen. Enrique Estrada as the new general manager. The general was reported prepared to undertake a drastic shake-up of the lines' administrative and operation personnel to solve financial problems and improve the speed and safety of railway service.

Four general managers held office during the worker administration but all were forced to resign by employee opposition when they sought to enforce economies.

Special Board Is Urged as Bar To Defense Lag

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Establishment of a new federal agency composed of "men of distinction" not allied with any group and whose judgment and disinterestedness are generally recognized to investigate labor-management disputes in defense industries was urged today by Prof. Leo Wolman, of Columbia University, in a study published under the auspices of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Professor Wolman recommended that a law setting up such a board also include a stipulation for a waiting period of limited duration during which strikes or lockouts would not be permitted and during which the Board would offer its good offices. In case arbitration proved ineffective, he urged that the Board be permitted to publish its findings to aid the public to get the facts in the dispute.

Declaring that the Board would derive its power from the force of informed public opinion, Professor Wolman opposed any extension of its authority to compulsory arbitration. Such a policy, he asserted, would be "both unwise and unworkable because it would revolutionize the traditional position and rights of American Labor and would not be accepted by either the unions or their members."

The Columbia professor predicted that labor would take advantage of the upswing in defense production to drive for wider organization, the closed shop and increased wages. This, coupled with the continued dispute between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Arganizations would constitute a fertile source of industrial stoppages, he warned.

"The imposition of compulsory unionism on employers and labor is likely to prove even more disruptive to industry and production under prevailing conditions than it did in 1936-'37," he continued. "The case might be different if the employees of our leading defense industries were generally underpaid, were working excessively long hours and were demanding immediate representation by any one of the several unions competing for their allegiance. These seems to be little evidence of the existence of any of these conditions."

Professor Wolman saw no merit in the argument that government defense contracts should be withheld from violators of the Wagner Act. He saw the presence of communists in labor ranks as a "disruptive influence of the first rank" and held that only a revulsion among the rank and file against communist tactics and leadership would reduce the threat of trouble from that source.

Norse Fliers in Canada

TORONTO, Jan. 6 (AP)—"Little Norway," the Toronto camp where Norwegian fliers are in training, has been reinforced by the arrival of 11 Norwegian air men and soldiers who traveled halfway around the world to continue the fight against Germany.

Supreme Court Rules Firm Must Sign Contract With Union

Washington, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Supreme Court held today that the National Labor Relations Board has authority to require a company to sign a written contract with a labor organization in the event an agreement is reached concerning employment conditions.

Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone delivered the decision in a case brought by the H. J. Heinz Company of Pittsburgh to test the Board's authority under the Wagner Labor Act. No dissent was announced. Associate Justice James Clark McReynolds did not participate.

Refusal to sign an agreement reached, Mr. Justice Stone said, "was a refusal to bargain collectively" and "an unfair labor practice."

"It is true," he added, "that the National Labor Act, while requiring the employer to bargain collectively, does not compel him to enter into an agreement.

"But it does not follow that, having reached an agreement, he can refuse to sign it, because he has never agreed to sign one."

Company Contention

The company contended an agreement reached with a local union of the canning and pickle workers had been "reduced to writing in the form of an official bulletin and posted on the bulletin boards."

It said the agreement was still in effect and that the obligations of the Wagner Act had been met. The Labor Board order, the company contended, constituted a "command to make a substitute contract."

The Sixth Federal Circuit Court, in upholding the Board's order, ruled the company's refusal to sign a contract amounted to a refusal to bargain. Contrary decisions had been delivered by other circuit courts.

The Board also directed the company to disestablish the Heinz Employees Association, a union of company employees, even though the company already had recognized the canning and pickle workers following an election.

Other Rulings

In other actions, the court:

Upheld the validity of $50,000,000 damage awards against Germany by the German-American Mixed-Claims Commission as a result of the Black Tom and Kingsland, N. J., pre-World War explosions.

Upheld Texas Railroad Commission orders prorating oil production in the rich East Texas field.

Ruled that a Federal district court, which has decided litigation in conformity with existing state law, should change its opinion if the state law subsequently is altered.

Agreed to review a decision that the Federal Court Practices Act does not apply to primary elections. The Government asked, in a Louisiana case, that the Supreme Court reverse long-standing precedents and rule that not only general elections, but primary elections as well, are within the scope of the federal statute.

$750,000 Damage

Refused to review a decision dismissing a $750,000 damage suit brought against Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, by John D. Glass, Texas attorney formerly employed by the Interior Department.

Turned down Minnesota's request for review of a decision permitting five subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation to compute their 1933 State income tax on a consolidated basis rather than as individual companies.

Upheld a limitation sought by the Government on Federal income tax deductions.

The Justice Department contended that losses sustained through foreclosure of real estate and by accepting part payment for bonds of a corporation or political subdivision in financial difficulties could not be deducted in full under the 1934 revenue act.

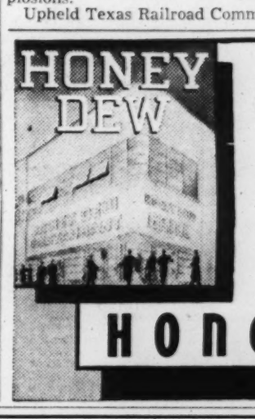
Danish King Defies Germans on Ouster

STOCKHOLM (AP)—King Christian of Denmark has refused new representations made by the German Minister, Renthe Fink, to exclude Social Democrats from the Danish Government, the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter reported Jan. 5.

Herr Fink had just returned to Copenhagen from a visit to Berlin.

Social Democrats form the dominant faction in the Cabinet, and King Christian has maintained that they properly represent the people, the paper said.

Prim Minister Thovald Stauning, a Social Democrat, always has been present when the King received political groups demanding a change. If the groups objected, no audience was granted.



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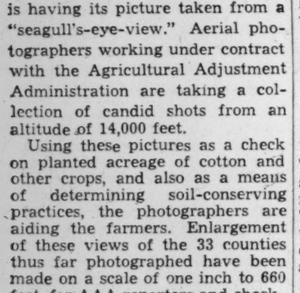

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CANADA

British Start New Year With Turn to Offensives

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 6—The offensive is the keynote of Britain's new-year mood, both on foreign and home fronts.

Abroad it is exemplified by military and air initiatives against Italy and Germany, and at home by a new and realistic recognition of the immense difficulties still to be overcome to enable the industrial effort to match the military impetus now getting under way.

Though a Royal Air Force daylight attack on Germany actually occurred on the last day of the old year, the news came later as a welcome new-year encouragement to the British people, who regard the increasing power of blows by British bombers against the Third Reich as one of the most important factors in gaining a speedy British victory.

Though the daylight raid of Dec. 31 on Germany was not of particularly large-scale dimensions, it is heralded here as a significant pointer to the ordeal Germans can expect this year—an ordeal of bombing both by night and day—which British civilians have suffered and valiantly survived, but which they sincerely believe, rightly or wrongly, the German people will not meet with the same resolution.

Watcher on Every Premise

On Britain's home front there are several indications today of the realistic view prevailing at the start of this year which, it is generally felt, will prove decisive to the outcome of the war.

The urgent call of Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, to every man in Britain to become a fire watcher and fire fighter, and the sweeping changes, now being planned for a more efficient watching over office premises at night, confirm the assumption that much of the spectacular damage to the City of London in the fire-raising attack of Dec. 29 might have been prevented.

The fire fighters in that attack undoubtedly were very critical of the fire watchers who besides watching are also supposed to keep fire bombs under control until the fire engines arrive.

It is also suggested, though firemen worked with great bravery, that there were some shortcomings in direction from higher up.

At all events there is evidence of readiness to learn the lessons of the 1940 "Fire of London" so that fire bombs shall not be allowed again to prove to be the Nazis' most destructive air weapon.

Among other lessons to be learned from London's experience, stressed by the newspapers, is better dispersal of targets, particularly on the part of private industrial concerns.

But more important still to the industrial effort are the serious charges being made of wasted labor and equipment in the war industries.

A strong demand is voiced in the Labor organ, the Daily Herald, for a thorough investigation and overhaul of use being made of man power and machine power.

Uneven Flow of Material

It is claimed that many men in aircraft and other engineering works are having to work short time due, it said, to failure to organize the flow of orders and materials in such way as to prevent steady and full employment of the Nation's manufacturing resources.

The authorities responsible for Britain's transport are also coming in for serious criticism.

Distribution breakdowns are blamed for much of the food and fuel shortage. The Government is being urged to revise drastically the policy which, it is claimed, relies too much on railways and not enough on roads and canals.

The fact that Britain is starting the new year by giving itself a gruelling on its own stand is considered here an encouraging sign that complacency will not be allowed to spoil the 1941 record.

Labor the Major Factor

While great and decisive efforts are confidently expected by the British people ultimately to come from the United States, it is being stressed here that for the time being the stand against Reichsführer Hitler depends on British capacity to labor.

It is now learned that London spent 1,180 hours or 49 whole days of 1940 under air-raid "alert," while the Capital's sirens wailed more than 400 times.

But apart from this excusable metropolitan glance back, the British people today have entirely a forward-looking offensive outlook—offensive toward enemies and offensive toward any home factors or persons whom they consider hindering the war effort.

They also have to contemplate the grim possibility of a German attempt at invasion.

Pioneers in Rebuilding

International

Pioneer Corps at Work in London

Carrying baskets of bricks from a building which has been bombed by Nazi raiders. One task of the Pioneers is to gather all usable materials from bombed structures for use when the time comes to build a new London from the shambles of the present City.

Churchill Shifts Cabinet Controls

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP) — Prime Minister Churchill today named new Government executive bodies to take charge of Britain's production, imports and post-war reconstruction policy.

The assignments are:

Production — Labor Minister Ernest Bevin.

Imports—Minister of Supply Sir Andrew Duncan.

Reconstruction policy — Arthur Greenwood, Minister without Portfolio.

Members of Committee

The Prime Minister named as members of Sir Andrew's committee: Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production; A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty; Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, President of the Board of Trade, and Lord Woolton, Minister of Food.

The changes in the Government machinery were described as aimed at "more rapid and decisive action."

The imports organization consists of the five Ministers who are the chief importers for Britain. Its duty will be to "animate and regulate the whole business of importation in accordance with the policy of the War Cabinet."

Production Section

The production section of the Committee is headed by Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister, and includes Lord Beaverbrook, Captain Lyttelton, and Sir Andrew. It will replace the Production Council.

Mr. Churchill assumes responsibility for insuring that the work of the imports and production executives corresponds with general policy.

A statement issued at No. 10 Downing Street said the arrangements had been made in the hope that "the very complicated affairs of government in wartime will be brought into a more simple and closely knit structure leading to a reduction in the number of subsidiary committees" and "to achieve more rapid and decisive action."

Sir Andrew's committee, it said, undertakes to "animate and regulate the whole business of importation." The function of Mr. Bevin's Committee was defined as including "allocation of available resources of raw materials, productive capacity and labor."

The work of the new import and production "executives"—the name by which the announcement designated them—and that of the three existing Committees on Civil Defense, Home Policy, and Food Policy, will be concerted, it said, "and directed by a committee on which the Chairman of all these bodies sit under the chairmanship of the Lord President of the Council," Sir John Anderson.

Major Reorganization

This was the first major reorganization in the Cabinet since Mr. Churchill took over leadership of Britain's war effort. It was interpreted as designed to streamline the Government and cut to a minimum delays resulting from the overlapping functions of agencies hastily set up in the first year of war.

The reference to allocation of labor was the first official intimation that the Government may use the powers granted it last May 22 to say where and how available manpower is to be used.

Churchill's Statement

Following is the text of the statement:

The Prime Minister has made the following changes in the machinery of Government for dealing with imports, production, and postwar reconstruction policy:

1. The Minister without Portfolio has undertaken responsibility for the study of reconstruction and postwar problems. Later on, when the end of the war can be more clearly foreseen, a Ministry will be formed for this purpose.

Meanwhile, Mr. Arthur Greenwood will be chairman of the group of ministers. The object will be to find practical solutions for the immediate problem of a transition from war to peace and also to outline and presently to amplify a policy for the years immediately following the war which will command the support of the nation as a whole and enable united action to proceed in peace as in war.

Import Executive

2. An Import Executive has been formed consisting of the five Ministers who are the chief importers, whose duties it will be to animate and regulate the whole business of importation in accordance with the policy of the War Cabinet.

The following is the composition of the Import Executive:

The Minister of Supply (Chairman),

The Minister for Aircraft Production,

The Presiden tof the Board of Trade,

The Minister of Food.

The Minister of Transport, the Minister of Shipping, the merchant ship building and repair branch of the Admiralty and other ministries or departments concerned will render all necessary aid to the Import Executive in executing and implementing their decisions. The Minister of Agriculture will have ready access to the Import Executive. The President of the Board of Trade will represent the interests of the other lesser importing departments.

Production Executive

3. A Production Executive has also been set up consisting of:

The Minister of Labor and National Service (Chairman),

The Minister for Aircraft Production,

The First Lord of the Admiralty,

The President of the Board of Trade,

The Minister of Supply.

This Executive will give effect to the general policy of the War Cabinet and its functions will include the allocation of available resources of raw materials, production capacity and labor, together with the fixing of priorities where necessary. The Production Executive will replace the Production Council.

There has already existed for some time a committee of three Supply Ministers to regulate and concert purchases in North America. This committee, while continuing its separate work, is also through its members embodied in and related to the function of the Import and Production Executives.

Prime Minister's Task

4. The Prime Minister assumes responsibility for ensuring that the work of both executives corresponds with the general policy of the war cabinet.

5. The work of the Import and Production Executives and of the three existing committees on Civil Defense, Home Policy and Food Policy will continue to be concerted and directed by a Committee on which the Chairman of these bodies sit under the Chairmanship of the Lord President of the Council. This committee is now constituted as follows:

The Lord President of the Council (Chairman),

The Lord Privy Seal,

The Minister without Portfolio,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer,

The Minister of Labor and National Service,

The Home Secretary,

The Minister of Supply.

The Lord President's committee will advise the War Cabinet generally on the movement of business in the Executives and committees and on special questions remitted to it. It will also deal with general issues of economic policy formerly considered by the economic policy committee and the work of that committee about exports will be transferred to the Import Executive.

It is hoped that, by the arrangements, the very complicated affairs of government in wartime will be brought into a more simple and closely knit structure leading to a reduction in the number of subsidiary committees and in the time spent in attendance upon them and that more rapid and decisive action will be achieved, while preserving the constitutional responsibilities of Ministers to the Crown and Parliament.

Civilian Army Curbs Loss In New Fire Raid on London

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—London's new civilian defense army demonstrated its effectiveness in at least one district last night when men, women, and boys smothered the Nazi's second attempt to devastate the capital with incendiary bombs.

The civilian defense force, created by the Government after the Nazis' last fire bombing raid on the City of London a week earlier, put out the incendiary bombs as fast as they were dropped in one district and defiantly shouted: "We want some more." The raiders obliged promptly and the watchers dealt with those bombs just as quickly.

In this area, observers said, there seemed to be as many watchers as bombs, even though the raiders were said to be dropping them "in basketfuls."

Fires Promptly Put Out

"Fires were started at several points," a British communiqué said, "but were so promptly dealt with that none of them assumed serious proportions."

The Government said that although "many buildings were damaged and some persons killed," the raid was not on a heavy scale and ended before midnight.

It was the first concentrated incendiary attack on the capital since the devastating fire raid on the City of London.

A small reconnaissance flight reached the outskirts of the capital at the rush hour this morning, causing a brief alert. A second alert followed soon after and gunfire was heard. It was the second consecutive day that a daylight alarm has been heard. Yesterday's alert was the first in many weeks.

Raid on Liverpool

Some raiders were reported over Liverpool, the East Midlands and Northwest and Northeast England during the night and afternoon but the Government said there was no damage and few casualties. On the night of Jan. 4 Nazi attacks were directed against a West England town. (The Germans identified it as Avonmouth.)

British bombers were said to have attacked German-occupied territory across the Channel, including some of the invasion ports, on a "restricted" scale last night because of bad weather.

The Air Ministry said that two German supply ships off the southwest coast of Norway and a destroyer in harbor at Brest, France, were hit by four air bombs Jan. 4.

Hamburg, Germany, also was raided during the week end, the Ministry said, adding that fires were observed there after the attack.

The Admiralty announced yesterday the British trawler Kennymore and the drifter Harvest Gleaner had been sunk and their crews lost.

British Disclose Secret Launching Of Big Battleship

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Duke of York, fifth and last of Britain's new 35,000-ton King George V class of battleships, was disclosed today to have been launched last February, seven months ahead of schedule.

Pictures of the launching, just released, show the huge battleship was christened by Queen Elizabeth.

Other ships of the class, the King George V, Prince of Wales, Jellicoe, and Beatty, were said to have been completed previously.

[The announcement of the launching did not indicate whether the Duke of York had been commissioned and put in service with the fleet—a process which takes some time after launching.

There has been speculation from time to time during recent months that the new 35,000-ton battleships might already be with the fleet.

The British have announced they were building four still larger battleships, the Lion, the Temeraire, and two others of 40,000 tons.]

Cathedrals Safe Amid Ruins

PARIS, Via Berlin (AP)—Some of the world's most famous cathedrals stand virtually undamaged amid surrounding ruins in war-scarred cities of occupied France.

German authorities here say only three of the great French church buildings suffered considerably in the devastated battle areas. They were listed as the Cathedral at Evreux, the Church of Saint Gervais at Gisors and another church at Les Andelys.

In Amiens, scene of bitter fighting when Allied forces strove unsuccessfully to prevent a German crossing of the Somme River, hardly a house remained unharmed. But in the central square, the eleventh century Cathedral of Notre Dame, one of the four largest in Europe, stood intact.

Inside, the only evidence of bombing was a thick layer of dust from the explosions that destroyed nearby structures, and a few broken panes of clear glass in the lower windows.

Ruins extended block after block in Beauvais, but rising over them was the lofty tower of Saint Peter's Cathedral. It had suffered only a few broken windows.

When retreating French troops blasted out the main bridge over the Seine at Rouen, one corner of that city's cathedral was damaged by the use of dynamite to check a nearby fire, German officers said.

Other cathedrals found uninjured were at Laon, Saint Quentin, Rheims, Senlis, and Saint Denis.

Possibility Is Seen Of Britain Falling

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (AP)—Philip F. La Follette, former Governor of Wisconsin, declared last night that "the British do not intend to be pounded to pieces unless we get in this war and get in now."

In a radio speech prepared for delivery under auspices of the America First Committee, Mr. La Follette asserted that "there are already rumblings in Britain from both the Right and the Left, like those that heralded the collapse of France.

"Watch out lest our great country get into a '30 year war' and once in, then find ourselves alone with the impossible task of fighting the whole of Europe and Asia, and fighting not in this hemisphere where we can be supreme, but fighting with expeditionary forces 4,000 miles away in Europe and 6,000 miles away in Asia."

Mr. La Follette has been an occasional critic of the Roosevelt Administration since he organized the National Progressives of America Party in 1938. He is a brother of Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin and supported many of the President's policies during the early days of the Administration.

"There is a bloc of opinion in Britain, and in high places, which has closer ties with Germany than with the United States," he continued. "Never forget that as late as February, 1939, representatives of British and German industry met at Dusseldorf. There they drew up a trade treaty the substance of which was to 'gang up' and drive American trade out of Central and South America.

"The invasion of Czechoslovakia interrupted that plan. But that it could have been made at all, and especially after all that Hitler had done, should warn every thinking American to be on guard."

Eire Finds Neutrality Follows a Thorny Path

BERLIN, Jan. 6 (AP)—William Warnock, Eire's Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin, visited the Foreign Office today to present his Government's views respecting alleged fights by German planes over Irish territory.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 6 — Although some time has elapsed since the last bombs were dropped on neutral Eire Jan 3, the question of Eire's neutrality continues to occupy major attention.

From the British viewpoint, Germany is flatly blamed for the bombing, and it is suggested in London that the reasons back of the Nazi act may be to continue to produce an unrest in Ireland.

Although German quarters have denied responsibility for the bombing, the sum total of Eire's indictments still appear to be levelled at Germany, following the identification of two magnetic sea mines dropped at Enniskerry, Wickford County, below Dublin, as of German origin. A total of five incidents have now been officially reported in Eire as having been carried out with bombs of German origin, while a protest has been sent to the German Government.

Eire's Position

Meanwhile, to outside observers in London, it seems increasingly evident that Eire is going to find the neutral path harder and harder. Apart from bombs on its territory, Britain feels itself obliged to treat Eire more and more as a foreign power from the viewpoint of shipping facilities.

Eire relies almost entirely on British shipping. Hitherto the British have been able to give Eire almost normal service, but as the U-boat campaign has been intensified, and the British need all available shipping, Eire's interests become secondary.

However, the British contend that Eire can hardly be surprised at this policy since in the British view Eire's refusal to co-operate against the U-boat campaign is the chief reason for the seriousness of the British shipping situation.

Eire's advantage in being neutral and yet at the same time virtually part of the British Empire is disappearing. Meanwhile from the United States comes increasing pressure of opinion urging the South Irish to brush the wool from their eyes and face up to the present situation.

Cling to Hope of Neutrality

A statement just made by the Rev. Dr. MacNeely, Roman Catholic Bishop of Raphoe, County Donegal, representative of Southern Irish interests in Northern Ireland, indicates the extent to which Southern Irish opinion still clings to the hope of Eire's ability to maintain neutrality.

Speaking this week at a college reunion at Letterkenny, Donegal, Dr. MacNeely is reported as saying: "We are not in any way terribly interested or agitated about what is called the war of ideologies. What we want is to be allowed to preserve our democratic way of life.

"What we want is that we should be allowed to live our own lives and preserve our own institutions and keep our homes and families safe. That is all that is asked for.

Will Sell Freedom

"I was glad to see by the Taoiseach's (Prime Minister de Valera) Christmas message to the United States that he fully acknowledged the fact that up to the present none of the belligerents had made any attempt to interfere with our status of neutrality. I think it is a good thing to acknowledge that. I was glad to see it acknowledged and glad to know that it was true. Our prayer and hope is that that state of affairs may continue.

"Within the last day or two the Government Information Bureau has had to publish information about visits of planes which evidently did not belong to our Government. We don't know why they were there and we don't know whose planes they were, but we want it clearly understood that as we had a great struggle to secure our freedom and independence we are going to sell it very dearly."

A significant warning to Eire was no doubt implied in Mr. Roosevelt's query in his radio fireside talk: "Could Ireland hold out? Would Irish freedom be permitted as an amazing exception in an unfree world?"

Irish Told to Face Facts

While comment on Eire's neutrality is singularly absent from the columns of Irish newspapers President Roosevelts' speech was given full publicity. But in an outspoken New Year appeal the Irish Times calls the Irish people to cease living in a "fools' paradise."

"Doubtless there are many unthinking people," the editorial says, "who take the view that because Eire is neutral and its inhabitants so far have been affected only indirectly by the war they can afford to enjoy themselves wholeheartedly and leave tomorrow to take care of itself."

Eire is clearly about to face an entirely new situation in 1941, but probably the outstanding factor which will encourage it to cling desperately to the hope of maintaining neutrality is the dread possibility of Dublin and other Irish cities being subjected to the wanton treatment already meted out to British cities by Nazi airmen.

Nazi Sends U. S. Money To Prisoner in Britain

LONDON (AP)—Field Marshal General Erhard Milch, No. 2 man of the German Air Force, has sent $100 in American money to his son-in-law, Joachim-Heinrich Schlichting, a prisoner of war in Great Britain, the Ministry of Information announced.

The Ministry pointed out it is contrary to German currency regulations to send foreign money out of Germany, and asked:

"Has he a secret bank account in America?"

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Free French Marines Aid British in Libya

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—A detachment of French Marines, part of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French forces, was reported to have cut the road from Bardia to Tobruk, Italian base in Libya.

This word of the first major action by Free Frenchmen in the Bardia sector reached de Gaullist circles in London.

The Free French Press Service announced that the Marine detachment had taken a "very active part in the British advance against the Italians.

"This detachment which at the time was patroling west of positions still held by the Italians at Bardia has succeeded in cutting the road from Bardia to Tobruk:"

In the Sudan, this announcement added, several detachments of Spahis, native cavalry with French officers, had "various encounters with enemy patrols, which were rapidly scattered."

Loyal Colonies

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 6 (AP)—Marcel Olivier, former Governor-General of French East Africa and Madagascar, predicted that the people of those two colonies would "follow the Pétain Government 100 per cent."

Many of France's other colonies, M. Olivier declared, "are not in such good shape."

"There is a shortage of ships, they lack materials, and the situation in many of them is very complicated," he explained.

The question of Martinique, French colony off the coast of South America was dismissed casually by M. Olivier.

"It is a very little and not a dangerous place," he said when asked whether the island might constitute a threat to the United States if it were in the hands of a potential enemy nation.

"Martinique will do no harm to anyone," he added.

Court-Martial

GANNAT, France, Jan. 6 (AP)—Captain Robert of the Foreign Legion cavalry was court-martialed on charges of de Gaulleist activity today in the first session of the National Court Martial in the Palace of Justice here.

The court martial, ordered by decree last July 24, must hand down sentence within 48 hours, and sentence must be executed within 24 hours. There is no appeal.

Captain Robert was charged with "serving a foreign army by trying to recruit French military (from the crew of a French submarine) to the cause of that foreign nation" in Egypt, Malta and Tunisia.

The court martial was organized to deal with cases of "crimes and maneuvers against the unity and safety of the State" as a complement to the Riom Supreme Court, which is limited to cases involving the declaration of war and of "aggravation of the situation thereby created."

Several officials of prewar France now are awaiting trial by the Riom Court.

Consuls Shift

MANILA, Jan. 6 (AP)—Gaston Willoquet, French Consul at Manila, announced today his acceptance of an appointment by Gen. Charles de Gaulle as representative of Free France in the Philippines.

Louis Le Roch, French Consul at Shanghai, arrived here to take over the Philippines Consulate of the Vichy Government.

M. Willoquet declared that Frenchmen here had waited six months in vain for some gesture from Vichy enabling them to continue "loyal support of the French Government."

Instead, he said, Vichy had chosen "to co-operate with Hitler," and that left Frenchmen in the Philippines "only one thing—to recover their freedom of action to fight on."

Shoes Rationed

VICHY, France, Jan. 6 (AP)—Shoe rationing went into effect for unoccupied France yesterday with publication of a decree in the Official Journal.

Shoes may be purchased only with coupons delivered by the municipality upon written request.

The decree, originating with the Leather Section of the Labor Ministry, included slippers but excluded baby shoes, dancing pumps, wooden, and straw shoes.

Spearhead of Victorious British Drive in Africa

International

Will Tobruk Be Their Next Stop?

A unit of the Australian Imperial Force prepares to strike camp in the African desert before moving on Bardia in Italian Libya. The Australians led the successful British attack on the Fascist stronghold and are now expected to advance on the seaport of Tobruk, 70 miles west of Bardia. Advance units of the British Army of the Nile already are reported nearing Tobruk.

British Push On Past Bardia—Advance Units Nearing Tobruk

ROME, Jan. 6 (AP)—With still no official mention of the fate of Bardia, Italian propaganda insisted today that losses in the Libyan desert battle in North Africa were only a passing phase of the war.

"The Italian Army is intact," the Rome radio said. "Wavell's army is far from its bases and faces the same situation as the British said the Italians did at Sidi Barrani."

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 6 (AP)—Britain's Army of the Nile, pushing swiftly into Libya beyond captured Bardia, reported today that its vanguards already were approaching Tobruk, Italy's next big seaport base 70 miles farther west.

So far, a General Headquarters communique said, the British have counted more than 30,000 prisoners taken when Bardia's garrison surrendered yesterday to a British land, sea and air assault.

"Quantities of tanks, guns, equipment and stores of all sorts" also fell to the British when their flag was raised over the Fascist outpost, making it the new advance base for their African drive, the communique said.

[A Reuters, British news agency, quoted an Australian communique issued today as saying Australian casualties at Bardia do not exceed 500.]

May Strike Again

While the rapid thrust into the Tobruk area does not necessarily mean an imminent new offensive, British sources said it would not be surprising if Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell decided to strike quickly again before the Italians can recover from the Bardia defeat.

[Reports in London said that British mechanized forces were operating 20 miles south of Tobruk and that a "close blockade" had been tightened around the port to guard against any attempt at a Fascist counter attack against Britain's wedge in Eastern Libya.]

An Associated Press correspondent who entered Bardia with the British reported that hardly had the troops taken over yesterday when the tanks, which had spearheaded their assault, rumbled off to carry on the drive, with Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's line at Tobrug—70 miles west—as the next objective.

The British reported that Bardia, besieged 20 days and under final attack since dawn last Friday, fell yesterday at 1:30 p. m.

Capture of 30,000 Italians in the garrison along with their commander, Gen. Annibale Bergonzoli, and five other senior generals was reported in a High Command communique which said:

"Among other booty captured or destroyed are 45 light and five medium tanks."

Has Lost 80,000 Men

Military sources here said capture of the garrison, left behind to hold out while Tobruk's defenses were reinforced, meant that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani has lost some 80,000 of his North African Army of 250,000 in less than a month. Nearly 40,000 were reported captured at Egyptian outposts as the Italians were forced back into Libya, and casualties have been estimated at 15,000.

The British said their airplanes frustrated what was believed to be an eleventh-hour attempt to save General Bergonzoli, known to the British as "Electric Whiskers," and other high officers from capture.

Five Italian planes were said to have landed in Bardia Friday night, supposedly to carry the officers away, but were so riddled by RAF machine-gun fire they were unable to take off again.

Dispatches from the front after the last resistance at Bardia collapsed said the first break in the strong arc of Italian defenses was made by tanks, running ahead of Australian infantrymen, after a thunderous bombardment from air, sea and land.

No Escapes Attempted

By late Friday the Australian shock troops were said to have punched a dent two miles deep into the defense system. Nearly 6,000 prisoners were taken the first day.

The fighting was hand to hand the second day, with the Australians charging blockhouses, detonating land mines laid as tank traps, and smashing to the outskirts of the town.

That night barbed wire was cut to cleare the way for the final assault, and during the morning resistance was reduced to scattered hold-out forces in the last few strong points.

Disarmed Italians were formed into long lines, guarded by an average of one sentry to about 500 prisoners, for the trip back to concentration camps, the Associated Press correspondent who witnessed the surrender reported.

He said none tried to escape, many looked dejected, but some who marched away under guard sang Neapolitan airs.

Italians were "prepared" by their own radio yesterday for news of the fall of Bardia by Giovanni Ansaldo, authoritative Fascist editor of "Il Telegrafo" of Leghorn.

"If Bardia has fallen, this will be a new British success—local if you like—but still a considerable one," he said.

Italian newspapers declared, however, that the British drive west into Libya had failed in its purpose, which they said was to break Italian morale.

Capture Hailed

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 6 (AP)—Egyption Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha telephoned congratulations today to Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander of Britain's Army of the Nile, on the British victory at Bardia. He called from Luxor, where he is staying with King Farouk.

Italian Prisoners in India

By the Associated Press

Bombay, Jan. 6

The four Italian generals captured in Africa have arrived here under escort along with 1,000 other prisoners and will be taken to a camp in Northern India.

Large numbers of the prisoners taken in the North African campaign, it is reported, are to be brought to India.

British Push On in Libya After Fall of Bardia

Continued from Page 1

the armored units. The Australians are never tired of singing the praises of the British tanks.

One Australian told me that "with them in front of us, every job is easy." The tank corps men seem just as laudatory of the Australians. "They were actually in front of our tanks in Friday morning's first charge," said one amazed tank driver.

But this evening Bardia itself carries little impression of the last great attack that took the port.

Only huge groups of green-clad prisioners, very young and docile in the moon-shadowed desolation of the wrecked streets, far outnumbered the handful of Australians attempting to combine the duty of guarding them with well-earned souvenir hunting.

This scene was garishly floodlit by two fires in the port. There were rumors that sections of the town were still being combed for dangerous non-surrendering elements.

There is nothing here to testify to the intense ordeal of the British imperial troops yesterday morning when they pried open the solid barbed-wire tank-trapped perimeter through a terrifying hail of machine-gun fire, bombs and shell, nor of their continued persistent thrust down the ravine to cut off the southern exists of the town.

Neither is there anything to witness to the unique work of the sappers who filled in sections of the tank-trap ditch to allow tanks to cover the infantry's advance.

The invaders sang lustily every time they leapt forward, but soldiers detached to convoy prisoners to the rear were deeply disappointed.

I drove toward British and Australian advanced positions inside Bardia's defense ring through the magnificently harsh gold of the desert sunrise jewelling the stony wastes.

Awaited Order to Move

Down the cratered road from Fort Capuzzo amid mushrooming sand geysers from the Italians' fire, my car bucketed a tank-trap bridge, navigating the formidable coils of barbed wire until ordered to take cover from the artillery exchange at the head of the ravine, where the infantry were lying nonchantly around awaiting the order to move.

An Italian trimotor was playing hide and seek with a British Lysander, co-operating with the artillery. Between scanning this chase, the troops serenely munched the chocolate their patrols had brought out from Bardia the previous night.

They were waiting while the artillery was concentrating its final assault on a recalcitrant fort on the southern bank of the Gulf of Bardia. It fell to a tank raid soon afterward.

Then the way was clear for writing finis on Bardia's resistance.

How the Italian garrison thronged the deserted streets from the cellars as British tanks crashed through the gates, and how all but a handful, rounded up later, surrendered meekly to the infantry proved the denouement of the tense history of Bardia's siege.

The town today is just a mass of debris of collapsing plaster, like Sidi Barrani and Salum, and its collected soldier populace bears an identical resemblance to that of the other two towns captured—relieved but dispirited refugees from the war.

North of the town other units are engaged in disarming the remainted of the divisions, which are neither trying to fight or escape. Many of them were already tramping toward the concentration of prisoners.

Surprise to Italians

The Australian attack which was launched before dawn Jan. 3, appeared to have surprised the Italians, so that the supporting tanks not only smashed the outer defenses, but penetrated into the inner fortifications.

Within Bardia's 15-mile ring of defense works there were estimated to be 30,000 Italian troops, remnants of four divisions—two regular and two Blackshirts—which had escaped the rout of Sidi Barrani.

Confidence that the siege soon would end in victory was strengthened by the tired and haggard appearance of the Italians and their willingness to surrender. All of them spoke of the effectiveness of the heavy British bombardments.

Meanwhile the only Italian communication between the beleaguered Bardia and Tobruk was the high-speed motor torpedo boats, dodging their way to the besieged garrison through a three-way bombardment from artillery, air, and sea.

Invisible imports of reinforcements into the British lines encircling Bardia comprised officers and men whose leave had expired the day the British offensive began, and who are only now catching up with the fleeing front.

The semicircle of the Port's defences formed a five-mile radius, reinforced by tank traps 16 feet wide and 10 deep.

Concentric with the tank traps was a ring of 40 stone forts, connected by barbed wire, each fort manned by 40 men.

Trenches for Mules

There is a story that the Italians place so much importance upon mule transport that they dug special slit trenches to accommodate the animals.

Thus whenever aircraft scouted over Nibeiwa or Sidi Barrani or Salum, the mules were shepherded into the trenches and the photos of reconnaissance machines showed only dark patches, which were interpreted as gun positions. Later when infantry and tanks stormed the encampment they closed in on empty slit trenches.

The attack on Bardia was the first big action of the Australian force in Africa. When details of their preparatory work of harassing the enemy and of night patrols undertaken the past fortnight are known it will make a stirring story.

Gestapo Purges Libraries In Paris of Anti-Nazi Books

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP) — Widespread raids on Paris libraries and bookstores by the German Gestapo, highly-placed educational quarters disclosed today, have swept their shelves clean of anti-Nazi writings and much philosophical and historical literature.

The raids began, authoritative sources reported, when the German Secret Police visited bookshops, stalls and newsstands along the Seine late last summer and ordered the proprietors to hand over within a half hour all copies of 143 books on a list which was presented.

The American Library in Paris was described as among the institutions served with such an order, but information received here said that the Gestapo removed no books, accepting a promise that all those objectionable from the Nazi viewpoint would be withdrawn from circulation.

Scope of Ban

Since those first raids, supplemental lists of banned books—copies of which have reached Washington—have been passed out to Paris libraries and booksellers. In general, the order is that nothing of an "anti-German character" may be sold.

Most of the volumes on the first list were by French authors, and included not only books on the Nazi regime and totalitarian governments, but also several about the Russo-Finnish war.

These accounts of large scale confiscation of books in the French capital matched previous reports of European origin that similar action had been taken elsewhere in German-occupied territory.

A four-day "purge" of public and private libraries started in Alsace Dec. 15, with the books destinated for a ceremonious bonfire. "Purges" likewise have been reported in the Province of Lorraine and in the Netherlands, extending to schoolbook texts.

Masonic Libraries Seized

The latest advices from authentic neutral sources said that the Gestapo had seized the libraries of all Masonic organizations in France. The Bibliotheque Nationale (The French National Library) thereupon put in a claim for these books, but the latest word was that the Germans declined to hand them over, saying that the material would be sent to Germany "for purposes of study."

The library of the Alliance Israelite in Paris, worth several million francs, also was said to have been seized and sent to Germany.

From the Bibliotheque Nationale—one of the world's leading libraries—the Germans were reported to have received an inventory of manuscripts, rare books, etc., which had been stored elsewhere in France for security during the war.

German officials, according to the information received here, have been exercising close supervision over the French publishing industry. They also have taken over the Maison du Livre Français, most important French book exporting agency.

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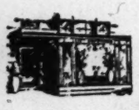
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Report on Greek Bravery Brings Plea for More Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

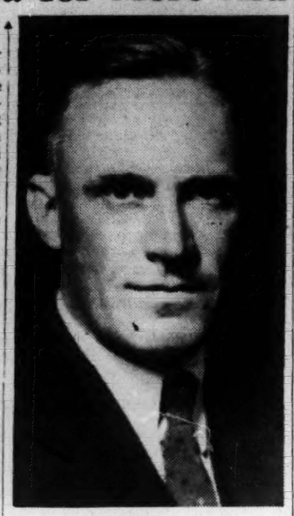
NEW YORK—A straight-from-the-war story of conditions behind the firing lines in Greece told by James R. Gordon, a foreign director of the Near East Foundation and manager of an American firm in Athens, moved Harold S. Vanderbilt, Honorary National Chairman of the Greek War Relief Association, 730 Fifth Avenue, to issue a plea to the American people that they be unstinting in their response to the needs of the wounded and civilian population of Greece.

Mr. Vanderbilt announced that contributions pouring into the national offices from all over the Nation total $1,150,000, of which $1,000,000 has been cabled to Greece. The money is being used to purchase food, clothing, ambulances, and other needed supplies.

"The most striking need, in addition to the need for supplies, food, and warm clothing is for ambulances and for trucks and more trucks," Mr. Gordon said.

He attributed the Greeks' military success to a combination of circumstances and was enthusiastic in his praise of Grecian forethought and bravery.

"The rout of the Italian invaders was inevitable," he said. "Italian political and military leaders were oversold on their own propaganda. They really believed the things they had been telling each other.



James R. Gordon
Foreign Director of Near East Foundation.

On the other hand they had been very much misinformed as to Grecian preparations for resistance and the Spartan will of the men, women, and children of Greece to fight for their country."

New Axis Probe in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 6 (AP)—The reported presence of a German secret police organizer and a former military governor of Berlin in Mexico, along with recent pro-Nazi, anti-Jewish manifestations, was said by responsible diplomatic sources yesterday to have prompted a new investigation of Axis aims in Mexico.

These sources said there has been a shake-up in the leadership of Vanguardia Nacionalista, Mexican nationalistic, anti-Semitic political party, which has taken to disseminating its ideas at street rallies.

These developments, diplomatic and police sources said, are being watched closely as possible symptoms of further steps to come—perhaps hinging upon the course of the European war.

These sources said the former Berlin official was in Mexico ostensibly as a salesman of machine-guns and other arms of German manufacture, but that he had negotiated no contracts.

The Gestapo (Nazi secret police) organizer was said to have arrived a few days ago from the Dominican Republic after operating in Panama and Guatemala.

Sources who said they had followed the activities of the two asked that their names not be disclosed. They declared that almost every Japanese passenger vessel arriving at Mexico's Pacific ports recently has disembarked a number of Germans. Twenty-nine were said to have landed from one ship alone.

Immediate objective of Nazi-Fascist propaganda in Mexico was said to be twofold:

1. To spread a whispering campaign that the United States is about to enter the European war, taking Mexico in against Germany, and—

2. To counteract the effect of Vice-President-Elect Henry A. Wallace's visit to Mexico by saying Mexico is being bossed from the United States, and that President Manuel Avila Camacho is managing Mexico's affairs according to a blueprint drafted in Washington.

Both these whispering campaigns were said to have met with credulity on the part of some Mexicans.

Reds Demonstrate

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 6 (AP)—Increasing protest against a sugar shortage throughout Mexico resulted Jan. 4 in Communist-inspired street demonstrations in Merida, Yucatan Province, it was reported. Order was said to have been restored quickly.

The Government some time ago proposed to trade about a million barrels of oil for Cuban sugar, but there has been no recent announcement on the progress of the negotiations.

Munitions for Libya Cut London Food

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—This is a meatless week end for many Londoners.

A number of butchers sold out their meager supplies and closed the doors by noon on Saturday. The queues broke up and women—some had been waiting since 7:30 a. m.—went home with empty market baskets.

Britons were told they must reduce the meat in their daily diet because food-carrying ships have been diverted to transporting munitions to British armies in Africa.

Lord Woolton, Minister of Foods, explaining a reduction effective Jan. 6, in the weekly meat ration from the equivalent of 44 cents to 36 cents, asserted:

"We are deliberately sacrificing meat at home for munitions in Libya."

Soviet Children Drill

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (AP)—Miniature war maneuvers were started yesterday by schoolchildren on Winter vacation.

Nazis to Help Italy by Circle Around Greece

Continued from Page 1

officers quartered there and eight Bucharest hotels under their exclusive occupancy.]

Premier Bogdan Philoff's visit from Sofia to Vienna accompanied by the German Minister to Sofia suggests another visit of submission similar to those of so many statesmen of small countries to Germany since 1938 so as to obtain sanction for the passage of German troops through Bulgaria. Mr. Philoff's recent pro-Axis speeches suggest he wouldn't object making such a concession despite the Bulgarian Parliament's recent outspoken declaration of neutrality.

Mr. Philoff's visit follows intensified German propaganda and diplomatic activities which produced much anxiety in Sofia according to reliable reports. In this connection, it is significant that Bulgaria Tomorrow, a new newspaper issued by the German Legation in Sofia openly asks that country to "give definite proof that it embraces sincerely, the great ideals of Hitler's new order" by evidences of its "peaceful co-operation."

Balkans Are Reassured?

It is interesting to note that the Vreme, Yugoslav semiofficial newspaper, in obviously German-inspired comment, declares that the "Balkans have no need to fear the presence of large German troop contingents in Rumania and Hungary, because the aim is . . . only Mediterranean battles . . . no reason for fear either by Bulgaria or any Balkan state that this German action will endanger their independence or other interests."

Knowing the peculiar way wherein Nazis interest in the independence of small countries when this conflicts with their own interests, and remembering how such guarantees have been so often followed soon after by acts of aggression, such a statement is anything but reassuring to the countries concerned.

Though reports German troop movements in Hungary and Rumania may have been greatly exaggerated in the past few weeks, it can be pointed out that these number more than purely local reasons would dictate.

May Be Threat to Russia

Even after discounting the Nazis' bluff, it cannot be ignored that they have increased their forces in Rumania and that Moscow is not oblivious of the fact that such consolidation there may well be a threat against Russian interests in the Danube Delta and the Ukraine. In fact, it would be strange if Russia was not a little mystified by what has been happening in the Balkans during the past few months. It is obviously so as to be well informed as well as to receive information as to Kremlin policy, that Mr. Stalin has recalled to Moscow the Soviet diplomats to Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia for consultations.

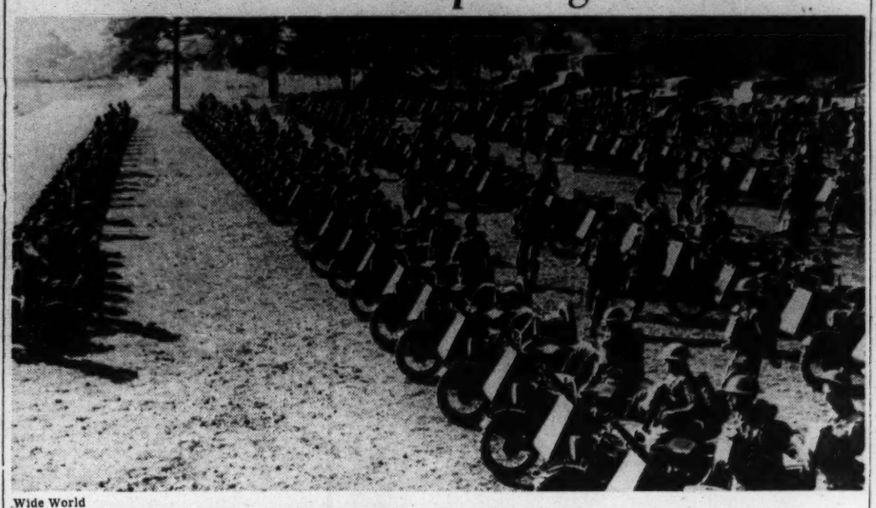
Nazi increased interest in Bulgaria certainly is not to Moscow's liking, for with Rumania more or less a German "protectorate" and Bulgaria in a somewhat similar position, not only could Germany control the western shores of the Black Sea but might also effectively hinder Russo-Turkish joint action should those two countries desire to co-operate for common defense. Russia doesn't forget that some time ago it offered Bulgaria a mutual assistance pact which Sofia has either rejected or cold storaged. Its uneasiness regarding the Balkan situation has led to frequent recent Russo-Turkish consultations although there is no indication, as yet, that the offer of a mutual assistance pact which Russia made but which Turkey rejected in October, 1939, has been renewed.

Motorized Nazis Significant

Mr. Stalin also knows that German troops are so placed today, especially in Hungary and Rumania, as to be a serious threat to the Ukraine should they decide to attack. It is significant that German motorized units are reported to be at Galatz, which is near the Danube Delta and only 10 miles from the Soviet frontier. In this connection the Vreme comment, above cited, also said "German troops in Rumania have an important aim but it is difficult to foretell in which direction they will be led."

But whatever Herr Hitler's final policy in the Balkans is, whether Bulgaria becomes the corridor for Nazi troops or supplies air bases against Britain in the Near East, or whether the Rumanian "protectorate" is the starting point for military action against Russia present developments can also be utilized so as to consolidate Germany's "peaceful penetration" and economic domination of these countries. It is significant that from Saturday last German currency became legal tender in Rumania; and since this action was taken without providing proper financial cover, it is obviously just another step on the road via inflation of Rumanian lei to Reichsmark control of Rumania.

Britain's Latest Weapon Against Berlin



Wide World

Motorcycle Squads Reported in Nazi-Held Areas on the Continent

British motorcycle units are reported by an Associated Press staff writer, recently returned to New York from London, to have been clandestinely leaving the English shores for occupied France in recent weeks in order to carry on raids against German forces. The German wireless, however, in a radiocast heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York, denied that bicycle troops have staged raids in France. The returned writer made no mention of bicycle squads. He said that "extremely reliable sources" had informed him that British motorcycle squads had carried out at least nine raids after landing on the Continent by trawler and fishing smack.

Spain Boosts Power of Military Courts

MADRID, Jan. 6 (AP)—Punishment by military tribunal was ordered yesterday for all acts of disobedience, negligence or failure to obey orders in virtually every activity of the country.

One edict covered supply, transport and production. A similar order was published for punishing persons violating rules fixing prices of food and other necessities.

Punishment, prescribed under already existing laws applying to rebellion, is retroactive to cover what had been regarded as criminal shortcomings or attitudes before the new order was issued. Both penal and financial punishment can be imposed and there is no immunity for public officials.

U. S. Watches Spain

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP) — Spanish Falangist activities in the American Republics are under close watch by the State Department, it was learned authoritatively, because officials believe there is increasing evidence that Spain's collaboration with the Axis may be extended to foster the spread of German and Italian propaganda in the Western Hemisphere.

The Spanish Government, informed sources said, has opened a propaganda campaign designed to revive dreams of Spain's onetime ascendency in Latin-American affairs. This campaign, they said, is to be advanced by Falangist propagandists in Spanish Embassies, Legations, and Consulates in South and Central American countries and in the Philippines.

Copies of official Spanish Government documents received here, these sources reported, provide increasing indications that Falangist workers, operating through Spanish Government offices, may also become clearing agents for Axis propaganda.

Aim of Propaganda

At the present time, according to official information here, German and Italian activities in Latin American countries are being directed toward inculcating Nazi and Fascist doctrines, encouraging potential "fifth columns," and fomenting opposition to inter-American policies or plans for unified hemisphere defense.

"To date the Spanish Falangist propagandists appear to have accomplished very little," an informed source said, "but they are increasing and expanding their activities among the Spanish-speaking peoples of the American Republics and might become a menace to American solidarity unless they are exposed."

The director of the propaganda drive, this authority asserted, is Ramon Serrano Suñer, Spain's Foreign Minister, who is head of the dominant Falangist Party and a leading advocate of closer Spanish collaboration with the Axis.

Action Abroad

When he became Foreign Minister after visits to Berlin and Rome, it was pointed out, he issued a statement declaring that "the Falange abroad from now on will be an element to consider in the diplomatic life of Spain."

Señor Serrano Suñer, informed sources said, began almost immediately a survey of Spains' diplomatic and consular officials, especially in South and Ceneral American countries, with the announced intention of placing outstanding Falangists in important posts—a process now under way.

Co-ordinating the campaign, Gen. Francisco Franco, Chief of the Spanish State, issued a decree on Nov. 2, establishing the Hispanic Council.

Spain's New Roll

This decree announced that Spain "asserts her role as spiritual Axis of the Hispanic world," and declared that "new life must be given to the dust-covered Hispano-American policy" so that Spain would again become "the head of the world for Hispanic peoples . . . the father of just laws . . . orderer of peoples . . . creator of culture."

An advisory agency of the Hispanic Council has been set up under Señor Serrano Suñer, it was reported from Madrid, to take charge of all activities "which tend toward the unification of culture, of economic interests and of power relating to the Hispanic world."

Coinciding with the campaign for a "greater Spain," informed sources reported, the Spanish press led by "Arriba," the official Falange organ, considered Señor Serrano Suñer's mouthpiece, began a series of attacks against the United States and hemisphere activities.

Anti-American posters and cartoons also were circulated in Madrid and other Spanish cities.

Greeks Appeal for U. S. Aid

Continued from Page 1

doubtedly have completely halted Italian air activity, thus preventing air support for the hard-pressed Fascist troops in vital sectors.

It is safe to say with this added weight in the scales the Greeks would now be in Valona and the war in Albania practically over.

Resistance Stiffens

The intense cold and the stiffening of Italian resistance have slowed down the tempo of the Albanian operations, though the Greek Army firmly retains the initiative.

While Italian efforts at counterattack have ended disastrously, the Greeks daily report local gains—some hilltop taken, some enemy positions stormed—small items in themselves, but important in their cumulative effect on this mountain warfare.

All evidence indicates that the Italians constantly have been pouring heavy reinforcements into Albania by convoys, fast motor launches and transport planes ferrying across the 50 miles of Adriatic from Brindisi to Valona.

Examination of recently captured prisoners shows that front line troops everywhere are being relieved by fresh units newly arrived from Italy. These are often rushed up to the front from the docks without any preliminary acquaintance with Albanian conditions.

Greek Superiority

At the same time the Italian command is realizing the man-to-man superiority of the Greek infantry, is seeking new combat methods with its mechanized arm. They have increased the use of long-range artillery which shells one target for a sustained period in conjunction with air bombing carried out simultaneously.

On the coastal areas naval guns were used to protect the troops evacuating Chimara, where the combined bombardment from land, sea, and air continued for 70 minutes.

Tanks have played little part in this war since an Italian tank attack on Nov. 9 ended in retreat. But now the Italians are again extensively using tanks both for counterattacks and to buttress their defense lines. The Italian Air Force has also extended its activities.

On Defensive

Despite tremendous concentration of men and arms, however, the Italians appear to have no thought of taking the offensive or of attempting the recovery of lost ground. For the present they seem to be solely concerned in preventing the Greeks from extending their Albanian foothold. They are only striving desperately to maintain their present line of defense—to hold their center at Tepeleni and Kilsoura and hold the Greek salient on their western flank above Chimara along the coast.

The measure of the Italians' lack of confidence in their ability to do this is the fact that they are simultaneously frantically working to prepare new positions beyond Valona, centered on Mount Tomori.

In the northern sector where weather is coldest and the snow deepest, both sides are resorting to ski patrols and camouflage snow capes in the Finnish style but for the present this is the least active front.

Envoys Summoned

BUDAPEST, Jan. 6 (AP)—Soviet Russia's ministers to Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Hungary sped to Moscow today reportedly for Kremlin consultations on Germany's ever-increasing military might in the Balkans.

The summoning of the envoys was taken here as the first definite evidence the Russians have given of their interest in the large scale German troop movements of the last week.

In some Soviet circles in the Balkans it was reported that Moscow already has warned Berlin against a "step which might seriously endanger good relations" between Russia and Germany and Soviet quarters in Belgrade said the summoning of the ministers definitely was linked with the "new military developments in Rumania and Hungary."

There was no comment from Moscow. Russian troops had been reported massed on the Bessarabian border, next to Rumania. The period of compulsory training for men in the Russian Air Force was extended from 3 to 4 years yesterday.

Behind the wall of secrecy in Rumania, meanwhile, Germany's Balkan force (estimated by some observers at as high as 600,000 men) was said to be consolidating its position along the frontier, with Russia along the Danube facing Bulgaria and in cities only a few miles from Yugoslavia.

Bulgaria, where the Bulgarian Communist party distributed leaflets saying that "Soviet Russia will not allow a single German soldier to set foot on Bulgaria," often has been mentioned as a possible path for a German drive on the Dardanelles or Greece. Bulgaria's neighbor, Yugoslavia, was pictured as uncomfortable over this possibility but German quarters in Belgrade asserted Yugoslavia would be treated as "another Sweden if she behaved."

[Sweden's neutrality was not disturbed when German forces invaded neighboring Norway last spring.]

Russia Saves Oil

MOSCOW, Jan 6 (AP)—Marshal Semeon Timoshenko has ordered strict control of the use of gasoline and oil by the Red Army to build up reserves.

"Reserves are sufficient to meet all the needs of the Red Army, both in peacetime and war," said the army newspaper Red Star in an editorial announcing the order, but "every fighter is compelled to have fuel, remembering that this is the most valuable state property."

Turks Extend Term Of Military Service

By the Associated Press

Ankara, Turkey, Jan. 6

The Government introduced a bill in the Turkish National Assembly Jan. 4 extending by one year compulsory military service for all men now under arms. The number affected was not disclosed, but it is known to be large.

Bulgarians Want Freedom But Differ on Its Basis

By R. H. Markham

Former Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Half a millennium is rolling back upon Bulgaria, and again it must make a fateful decision. More than five centuries ago, an enemy swept into the Balkan Peninsula from the south. Every little state there was at enmity with its neighbor and they made no common cause against a common foe. They were soon conquered, one by one, and remained "under the Turkish yoke" for an age. Now Bulgaria faces a similar foe, threatening invasion from the north.

In regard to the issue, the oldest and solidest Bulgarian daily paper writes: "The Bulgarian character has three basic traits, love of education, love of the soil, love of freedom. Though the first two are important, it is the third that is vital. The Bulgarians are very patient. They can get along with very little land. Somehow or other, also, they can satisfy their spiritual needs. But they cannot live without freedom. When that is threatened they become furious. The Bulgarians give up everything for freedom; they lay down their lives for liberty."

The paper which expresses such noble sentiments in such impressive words may be called the New York Times or The Times of London, of Bulgaria. It is named Mir, which means Peace, and is the organ of the conservative People's Party.

Attached to the Soil

It stands for Bulgarian traditions, for Bulgarian independence and for Slav co-operation. It is one of Bulgaria's most authoritative spokesmen. Its appraisal of Bulgarian character, given above, is accurate. The Bulgarians are strongly attached to their fields, but are even more fanatically devoted to freedom. Even the Communists' underground "Rabotnicheski Vestnik" (Workers Paper) would agree with the conservative, bourgeois Mir on this matter.

But clear statements do not always bring simple choices, because "freedom" means different things to different Bulgarians. Many young nationalists demand, most of all, freedom for the Bulgarians living in Grecian Thrace, Grecian Macedonia, and in Yugoslav Macedonia. They want to declare war on Greece. The Bulgarian Prime Minister has just said, "God helps those who help themselves." Did he mean the Bulgarian State must help itself to parts of Greece or did he mean that the Bulgarian nation must help itself in defence against Nazi Germany?

To another and large group of Bulgarians, freedom means a Communist revolution, liberation from capitalism. Scores of thousands of young Bulgarians dream of a united effort by all "the poor of the earth to free themselves from chains."

Burdened by Double Yoke

Still other Bulgarians—and they constitute a majority of the nation—think that freedom means keeping Naziism and the Nazis out of Bulgaria. They want to escape that double yoke: of a foreign master and of absolutism. For 500 years they suffered another double yoke: that of a foreign master and of Islam.

Looking back they see that with all the oppression, the easygoing Turks granted much liberty; the efficient Nazis, they know, would allow very little. Most Bulgarians bitterly dislike the Nazis.

At this moment, the advocates of these three conceptions of freedom are struggling with each other in Bulgaria. Of course, many energetic Nazi agents with large sums of money help the nationalists, who urge Bulgarian action against Greece. Russian agents, also, aid those Bulgarians who oppose the Nazis for Communistic or Pan-Slav reasons. The land is filled with traitors, Bulgarian Quislings abound, and each makes his appeal in the name of freedom. The nation feels very much confused and rather helpless.

If the Bulgarians heed the Nazis and try to "free their brothers from Greece," it means for Bulgaria both war and Nazi domination. If they go with Russia, it may also mean war and temporary Nazi occupation. If they just let the Germans come it will mean Nazi occupation, but at least no immediate war on Bulgarian territory. Really, the choice seems to be between German occupation with war and German occupation without war. Many of the badly armed, poorly defended Bulgarians say, "Since it's occupation by the Nazis and humiliation from the Nazis in any case, at least, let us avoid a war."

Others say, in their hearts, with Mir, "We would sacrifice everything for freedom." But even if they do sacrifice everything, have they any chance to preserve freedom?

Only Russia and the United States can answer that question. Most of the 6,500,000 Bulgarians listen daily at the radio for that answer.

Coastal Steamships Continue to London

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Waling Dykstra, Dutch manager of the International Co-operative Agency in London, said today small coastal steamers continued to use the Port of London and that German bombers had only partly destroyed the huge dock and storage facilities there. Western English ports were still open to Trans-Atlantic trade, he said.

Mr. Dykstra came here to lecture in the Middle West at the invitation of the Consumer's Co-operative Association of Kansas City, Mo. He arrived on a Dutch freighter which left Liverpool two weeks earlier in a convoy of more than 50 ships, guarded by planes, destroyers and a balloon barrage.

U. S. Urged to Buy More British Goods

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, in the first address by a President of the British Board of Trade to America, yesterday urged the United States to "help us still more by buying more British goods."

"You will get value for your money," he said. "You will certainly get delivery and you will be helping us yet again to bring the whole of our national resources to bear to win the war and to win it quickly."

America, Captain Lyttelton said, already is "helping this country to arm in a way which no one here will forget."

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Pegeen Makes Herself at Home

By Hilda van Stockum

Illustrated by the Author

Part One

Pegeen woke early the first morning of her visit to Francie and his family. She was accustomed to rise at the first gleam of day, for Grannie had needed the help of her young arms and had often sent her out to fill the kettle at the lake before the larks had left their nests. It took the child some time to remember where she was. Rubbing her eyes, she looked around, but instead of the flowered wallpaper and yellow chairs of her attic room or the gloomy rafters and faded curtains of Grannie's kitchen she saw whitewashed walls, and a few rosy sunbeams sliding through the little window beside her to rest on the heads of the twins in the bed at the other side of the room.

"Oh! I'm here," she thought happily, drawing her feet from under the blankets at once. It didn't take her long to dress, especially since she need not put on her shoes. She held them in her hand a moment, feeling the hard leather which had pinched her the day before. "Ye may coax an' ye may weep, me elegant brogues," she said, pulling a face at them, "but it's the turn of me ten toes today!" and with a sigh of contentment she pushed them back under the bed. Presently she tiptoed into the kitchen and found Mother blowing up the seed of the fire.

"Ye're early, child; did ye have a good sleep?" she asked, turning around.

Early Chores

"I didn't know where I was this morning," answered Pegeen, "till I saw Francie an' Liam in t'other bed. Oh, Francie's mother, I do like to be here. Shall I fetch ye some water? I always fetched water for me grannie. She didn't know what to do without me, sure she didn't!"

"That's fine, I need some," and Mother handed Pegeen a kettle. "Did the twins show ye the well?"

"They did, Francie's mother. I'll get ye more if ye like, a whole bucketful!" Pegeen offered ambitiously.

"No, no," said Mother. "That would be too heavy a burden for a little lass. Take care now, the edge of the well is slippery!"

Pegeen stepped out into the road, digging her bare toes into the dew-drenched earth and swinging her kettle merrily. She loved to surprise the first meeting of the sun with the blushing sky, before the day had properly begun. Over grass and low shrubs lay light webby cloaks sparkling with jewels. These the fairies had left behind when they fled with the night, Pegeen knew.

As she passed Mrs. O'Flaherty's cottage she stood suddenly face to face with Clementine the cow. Clementine was delighted to meet a stranger and lowered her horns to receive her in style. But Pegeen didn't run, as the twins did. She threw back her head and laughed, yes, laughed, with as merry a sound as ever came tinkling from little bells. "Sure, ye're the queerest bit o' cattle I ever saw, the queerest I ever saw!" she crowed. "Ye're all crooked!"

Clementine Rebels

Clementine felt deeply insulted. Nobody had ever questioned her appearance before, nobody had ever dared laugh at her. With a snort she turned round and galloped off, her tail in the air. The top half of Mrs. O'Flaherty's door opened and the widow put out her head, still adorned with curlpapers.

"Who is this, rousing the world before a body has had her fill of sleep!" she cried shrilly.

"I'm sorry, ma'am," said Pegeen politely, "but I couldn't help laughing, an' I face to face with as upside down a creature as'd coax a smile out o' anything!"

"Which creature?" asked Mrs. O'Flaherty curiously, opening the other half of the door and stepping out into the cool morning.

"I don't know what ye'd call it, but it has the look of a cow," said Pegeen, pointing to Clementine, who stood watching her from behind a tree.

"Has the look of a cow!" repeated Mrs. O'Flaherty indignantly. "Sure, she's the best milker in County Cork an' a whole sight better to look at than yerself, an' you no more than a parcel o' bones!"

Pegeen shook her curls and turned up her nose. "Faith, she's welcome to her beauty; I want none of it," she remarked pertly. "I must be on my way now, I've no time to be stringing gabble over an old cow!" And swinging her kettle, she walked off, leaving Mrs. O'Flaherty speechless.

Hunt for a Well

Pegeen had to hunt a while before she found the well, which was partly hidden by shrubbery. In the cave it was still night, with only a few glow-worms blinking against the black stones. Pegeen sat down for a moment, putting the kettle beside her and pulling her skirt over her chilled feet. It was so quiet at the well, the water lay like an ebony plate, without a wrinkle. Pegeen threw a stone into the stillness and the sound echoed from the rocks, widening rings fleeing to the edge of the pool.

"I wonder how deep it is," thought Pegeen, bending over the well till her curls touched the water, darkness meeting darkness. "Perhaps mermaids live down there, creatures half-fish, half-fairy. I wish I could see 'em. . . . Oh, wirra, wirra!" A movement of Pegeen's elbow had knocked the kettle, which had stood wobbling uncertainly on a jutting rock—plump!—into the water. It rapidly filled, and with a few bubbles and gurgles the heavy iron thing sank. Pegeen reached over to save it, but she dared not lean too far lest she fall in, and no matter how she searched and splashed with her arms in the water, she couldn't find the kettle. It had sunk too deep.

"Oh, wirra, wirra!" said Pegeen, scrambling up and glancing ruefully at her dress, which was badly soiled from lying on the wet, muddy ground. "Wasn't that a queer thing to happen now?" She frowned over it as she went back down the road. "Sure, it's the little people were in it," she muttered to herself. "It wasn't my fault at all, at all."

The twins ran to meet her when they saw her coming. "What's after happening to ye?" they cried, when they noticed her empty hands and soiled dress.

"It was the little people," said Pegeen, spreading her earth-stained fingers. "Sure, they sent the kettle dancing down into the water, daring me to come on. I couldn't catch it at all!"

"Child, what have ye done to yourself? Ye must have been rolling in the mud!" gasped Mother when Pegeen entered the kitchen. "Give me the kettle now, quick! We're all waiting for our breakfast."

(To be continued next Monday)

The kettle rapidly filled and, with a few bubbles and gurgles, sank

Sugar Plum and the Umbrella

Once upon a time there was a goblin called Sugar Plum. He lived in the forest along with the fireflies, dwarfs, rabbits and other woodland creatures.

Sugar Plum kept a shop and sold everything a goblin could sell—except umbrellas. Now, he wanted an umbrella very much indeed. In winter the showers and snowflakes, gentle as they were, would spoil his hat, and the rain would splash and spill over on his red striped stockings, till he looked like some poor scarecrow. Even his friends had a business not to laugh at him. But the elf who used to sell umbrellas retired from business just before Sugar Plum, who was busy saving up his pennies, could buy one. As nobody else in the forest had umbrellas for sale, Sugar Plum was in a poor plight.

One day, however, when winter was drawing near with its cold afternoons and still colder nights, Sugar Plum thought of a plan. He went to visit his Grandfather who was a cobbler on Buttercup Hill. The cobbler was hard at work on a pair of Grasshopper shoes, but gave Sugar Plum a gay smile.

"Grandpa," said the young goblin in a timid voice, "I wonder if you would like me to give you a silver hammer out of my shop—that is if you don't mind giving me your umbrella, Grandpa?"

But the cobbler only shook his head.

"I should like the hammer very much indeed," he said, "but my umbrella has a hole in it. Grandma has been trying to mend the hole, but she is so busy these days that she seems to have forgotten all about it."

At this Sugar Plum grew quite pink. He knew his only reason for wanting to give a present was that he might receive one himself. With red ears he went home, and sat and thought about it all with a grunt and a growl, and the more he thought the more red those ears of his became.

That day he shut up his shop quite early and went round to Buttercup Hill. Grandpa and Grandma were out, but Grandpa's umbrella stood in the hall stand. It had a large hole near the handle.

Quickly the goblin pulled a needle and cotton out of his pocket and began to mend the umbrella. He mended it so cleverly that you would never have known it had been there. When he had finished, he put a silver hammer beside it, and a piece of paper on which he wrote, "To Grandpa, with love from Sugar Plum."

After this he ran all the way back to his shop with a song in his heart.

The next day there was a knock on Sugar Plum's front door. Grandpa and Grandma were standing on the step.

Grandpa said, "Thank you, Sugar Plum, for my lovely surprise! And for the nice, new, silver hammer. It was very kind of you."

Grandma said, "I bought a second umbrella last year, Sugar Plum, just in case we should need it. I was going to give it to Grandpa as I thought the tear in his old one was too big to mend. And now that the hole has disappeared Grandpa says he would much rather keep his old one, so we have brought the new umbrella for you."

Sugar Plum could hardly believe his ears. The red umbrella Grandma was holding out to him was the loveliest he had ever seen.

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Lichtenware pottery lamb by Esther Friend. Photograph through courtesy of The Society of Arts and Crafts, Boston

The Pottery Lamb

A little lone lamb stood all by himself—
A pottery lamb on a pottery shelf.
The shelf was all crowded with jars made for jam
And vases for flowers, but only one lamb.
(If I were a potter I know what I'd do:
Instead of one lamb I should always make two.)
But Grandmother bought me this one little lamb.
You don't know how dancing and happy I am!
I took him right home from the pottery store
And put him up high on the shelf near my door,
For there stands a wonderful pottery fairy
He'll love just as much as the real lamb loved Mary.

ROWENA BENNETT

A Lion Too Many

One morning, the very young lion rolled out of bed, put on his best smile, and trotted in to breakfast.

"Please may I have a day out of the jungle? he asked his parents.

They looked at each other and said, "How very brave he is! Dare we let him?"

"Please, O please!" begged their son. "Remember what a good little lion I've been."

So at last they said he might go, and his mother gave him six tomatoes in a bag for lunch, and a comb for his mane, so that he would not look too fierce as he went out of the jungle.

In ten minutes the very young lion was off. Sometimes he ran, and sometimes he danced, and sometimes he turned head-over-heels along the path. And he also played ball with the tomatoes till they burst. Then he ate them all, and blew up the bag with a loud pop which the trees caught and threw on to each other.

At the end of the forest was a large notice board saying: "No animal must pass this without special permission."

"I have special permission," said the young lion, and he combed his mane and trotted round to the other side which said: "Please ask the animals before going into their homes."

"Just as it should be!" thought the animal happily.

Soon he came to streets and shops, and sat down on the footpath outside a greengrocer's, and began to help himself to the fruit on the stall. But he hadn't been there very long before the shopkeeper came out, looking very annoyed.

"Goodness!" thought the young lion. "Am I stealing?"

Not Exactly Welcome

The man didn't say anything but went quickly back into the shop. "There's a lion sitting on the step outside eating fruit he hasn't paid for," he told his wife. "What shall we do?"

"Ring up the police," she suggested. "But let me see him first."

She came out with her husband, but the youth of the animal and the worried look on his face melted her mother's heart.

"We'll forgive him this time," she said. "There, there!" And she patted his yellow head, so that he should know it was all right.

The young lion finished that apple but was careful not to take another. Instead, he got up and trotted off down the street. Some of the shops didn't interest him at all, but he loved the ones that had toy animals in the windows.

After a bit he came to the end of the shops and trotted away into the country where he soon came to a zoo, but he didn't know what it was. When he saw monkeys hopping about on the other side of a large gate, he just thought that a bit of the jungle had been mislaid. He squashed his nose against the bars to watch, and after a few minutes the gate keeper appeared.

"So you want to get in again, do you?" he asked. "What made you stay out all night?"

He opened the gate and let the young lion in, because, you see, he thought he was one of the animals that lived there.

"They were expecting me!" said the young lion to himself. "How nice!"

He trotted through the grounds, sniffing at the flower beds and watching the other animals with great pleasure, and at last he came to a little house with bars that held its door wide open for him. He stepped inside, lay down, and went to sleep with a pleasant smile still on his face.

Oh, for a Tomato!

Not long after, one of the keepers came along, and finding the door wide open, fastened it very firmly. So it looked doubtful if the young animal would ever see his parents and the deep jungle again.

When he awoke, a man was flinging some meat into the cage, so he trotted over, sniffed at it, and shivered.

"No," growled he, shaking his head very decidedly, "that's not a bit what this lion cub likes!"

He pushed the meat out of the cage every time the man put it in, and the zoo people couldn't understand why—not knowing that he was a visiting lion.

Then he decided to go and find something he did like to eat—he was a vegetarian animal, of course—but when he bumped against the door it shook but wouldn't open. So he felt very unhappy and hungry.

By afternoon he was unhappier and hungrier, and was wondering whether he was too big to cry for his mother when the keeper who had shut him in came past again.

"Why," he said, looking very puzzled, "I remember now that this cage really belongs to a tiger who's on holiday. How did a lion get in here?"

Pretty soon all the keepers were asking each other the same question. They counted the lions several times and couldn't think why there was always one over until the keeper at the entrance explained about having let a cub in that morning.

"We shall have to have a Committee Meeting about it tomorrow," declared the Head Keeper.

You will be glad to know that by now they had discovered the young lion's fondness for tomatoes, so they gave him several and then said, "Good night, and sleep well."

Early next morning the Committee held their meeting outside the cage and it was unanimously agreed to take him back to his parents in the jungle. So they led him as far as the notice board, shook paws with him, and said, "Thank you for calling."

Then they turned back to town, and the young lion bounded home to tell his father and mother that it really wasn't his fault that he had been away so long.

In Shadow Land

In Shadow Land, in Shadow Land,
The world is very flat,
The people there are tall and thin
And never, never fat;
They always walk along the ground,
And never up like us—
I really think that Shadow folk
Are most ridiculous.

In Shadow Land, in Shadow Land,
The houses always lean,
And there no lights in house or street
Are ever to be seen;
No little paths with garden gates,
No little stairs or floors,
For Shadow folk run up their walls,
And creep beneath their doors.

In Shadow Land, in Shadow Land,
You never hear a sound;
No birds are whistling overhead,
No footsteps stir the ground;
Oh, when I see it all like this
I cannot understand
How even Shadow folk can go
And live in Shadow Land!

ELIZABETH FLEMING

New Friends for Little People

Fortunate the child who finds some of his best friends in books. Choosing books for children is simplified when one seeks the services of booksellers advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. These are dealers of a superior sort, who take interest in finding the right books for the child.

The Home Forum

A Starched Lady in August

ONE DAY IN August, I woke and decided that I must spend the whole day alone. Now, if you are going to spend a day alone, you must have a place in which to do it, and the requirements are not always easy to meet. It must be a place away from the town and people: overlooking a lake, or a farm with red barns tucked into the corner of a valley, or a little town lost in the trees with only the white church steeple showing above the green. And, then, there must be something not uncomfortable to sit on, such as long grass that hasn't been recently cut for hay. The immediate surroundings must be suitable. No sound except an occasional cricket chirping, or the whir of a grasshopper, and perhaps the distant hum of an automobile on some state road, to remind you of how fortunate you are to have escaped. Something near you should smell sweet. Perhaps best of all is to sit in the middle of a field of wild thyme.

With all these requirements vaguely in mind, I set out, following a foot-path beyond the town. The path went winding through pine woods, went winding on and on until I thought I must spend my whole day winding with it; when, suddenly, I came out into a field full of Queen Anne's Lace. I love fields. I love tall grass with the wind over it; I love fields full of daisies in June. But perhaps, most of all, I love a field on the side of a little hill that goes up to meet the sky. This field was just like that; halfway down it, I could lie in the grass and look up the hill and see nothing at all but grass against the sky, and a few jaunty blossoms of Queen Anne's Lace standing proudly taller than the grass. When I turned around and looked down, there was a slow river at the foot of the hill, with clumps of bushes along the banks and a little white house tucked away next to an apple tree near the water's edge. I sighed contentedly, settled myself into a hollow in the earth, and let my fantasy wander. I do not know just where it was that my fantasy took me. I was too unconcerned, that day, even to follow it closely; but I had a pleasant time letting myself be simply myself and discovering what it was like. Then I forgot about discovering anything. Instead, I stretched out in the grass, sniffed the earthy smell of the Queen Anne's Lace, and fell asleep.

* * *

When I woke, I stretched again, moved contentedly against the warm summer earth, and began to chew a piece of timothy grass. And then, suddenly, I knew that I was no longer alone. For there, near the other edge of the field, sat a neat little lady all dressed in starched blue. She sat rather prim and straight, with her knees drawn up and her arms around them, looking down into the river. Her hair was done in a tidy heap on the top of her head, with the least wisp of it straying on her forehead. She had a nice scrubbed-looking face, with bright red cheeks, and her round turned-up nose was like a child's. I liked her, and was rather surprised that I did. I had come to the field to be alone, and yet here I was delighted at finding a crisp human being sitting in the same field. After all, she had doubtless come there to be alone, as much as I had; and, if we both stayed without seeming to notice each other, we were really alone, just the same. Only, I thought, it was much pleasanter, because this lady was the nicest sort of person to speculate about. Was she somebody's wife? Did she have (as she surely should) a whole house full of children who laughed at her a little and loved her a great deal? Did she come often to this field to look into the dreamy river below? And, if she did, did she always sit so straight in a starched dress? And, above all, what was she thinking about?

* * *

We both sat looking into the river for a long time. Then, with a movement as quick and decisive as her previous behavior had been still, she got up, brushed the grass off the back of her skirt, and started walking briskly along a path. I had not noticed this path before, but now I could see that it went down the hill to the white house at the bottom and that, on the way, it passed right at my feet. How could I possibly let a starched lady in blue go right past my feet without saying "good-afternoon"? I did say it, and she stopped, surprised, as if she had all the while believed there was really no one else in the field. "Good-afternoon," she said. "And isn't it a fine afternoon to be out?" Her face curved into smiles as she talked and the apples of her cheeks looked more scrubbed than ever.

"Indeed it is," I replied. And then, because I really wanted to know, I asked her if she lived in the little white house at the foot of the hill.

"Yes, that's where I live," she said. "Do you like my little house?"

"I do."

And then she told me all about her house, inside and out, until I could see that she loved it and kept it as neat and scrubbed and shining as herself.

"Do you really think you'd like my house?" she asked.

I reassured her.

"Come down and see it, then!"

I was entranced. Of course, this was what I had wanted all along.

* * *

We walked down the path together, stepping carefully away from the Queen Anne's Lace. The path went close to the river and I could see the motion of the water in the grass at the edge.

The door of the little white house stood open, inviting us in. It was the sort of house I'd like to have for myself, plain and old, freshly painted everywhere, gay with bright curtains at the windows. We went upstairs first, because the steep stairway stood waiting just beyond the door. There were two little rooms upstairs, one with an ample four-poster covered with a blue crocheted cover ("For George and me," she explained), the other with a little bed tucked in under the eaves. ("For Jennifer," she said. "She and her daddy have gone off to see Mr. Rexford's new colt.") I was glad there was George; and Jennifer, too, though I had hoped there were more of them.

Downstairs my starched lady forgot to show me anything but her kitchen, so I could see that she loved it most of all; it was really her own room, hers to be proud of when she knew that the old coal stove was shining black and the row of copper pans beside it glistening from her polishing. There were fresh blue checked curtains at the windows, and between each pair of them stood a bright red geranium on the sill. Across from the stove were white painted shelves with rows of blue plates all standing up, face out, blue cups hanging from hooks, and a broad teapot with a nice curve to its snout. I told her I liked her kitchen better than anything else in the house, and she smiled with the apples of her cheeks and said she did, too.

* * *

"You'll surely have a bit of tea with me," she said, and suddenly I knew I was hungry. The day had been slipping by without my realizing; lunch had been forgotten.

"I'd love a bit of tea," I said.

I watched water being boiled in a little copper kettle that whistled joyfully, tea poured from the broad teapot into the blue cups that had hung from the white shelf. We had cookies, too, big molasses cookies that came from a round crockery jar that stood on a shelf by the window. They were crisp when I bit into them, and good to taste with tea. While we ate, we talked of little things that were important to us just then: how big the blossoms of the geranium were this year, how bright red with the afternoon sun pouring across them.

* * *

At last I was afraid my welcome might wear itself out, and I told her I had to go. We said good-by on the stone doorstep and thanked each other so mutually that no one could have been sure which of us had come to tea.

As I started down the path, I turned once to wave toward the kitchen windows. I may never see Jennifer's mother again, for I do not go often to D——; but, now that I am back in the city busily working among many people, I think often of a little field in New Hampshire that goes up to meet the sky, and of a neat little lady in blue sitting there with her arms around her knees.

ELIZABETH W. SEAVER

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
(BIBLE LESSONS)

The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by MARY BAKER EDDY. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in six languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

Christian Science Sentinel

"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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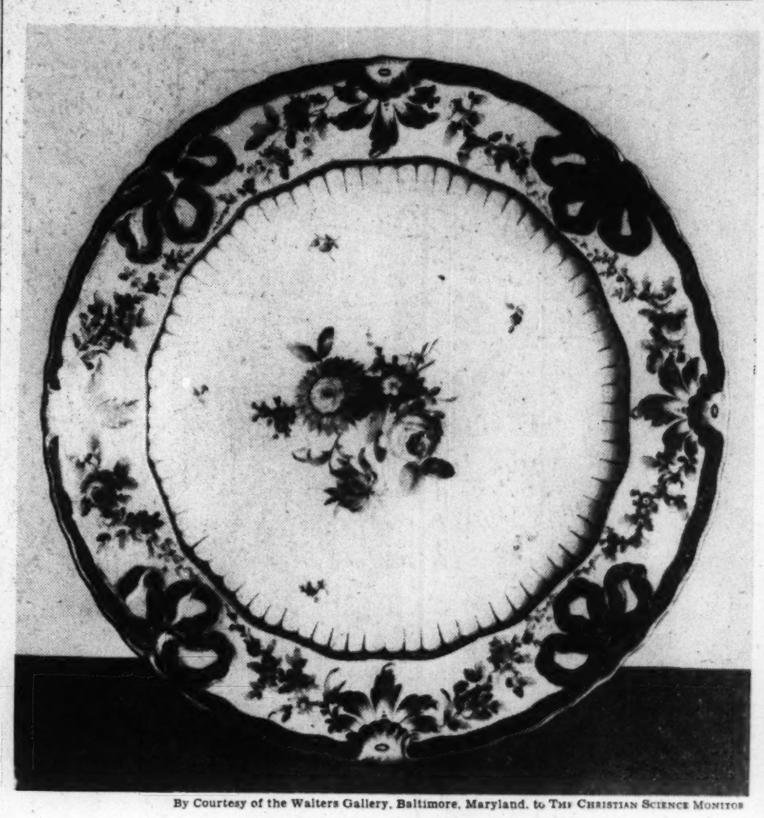
Cadenza

See broad, upland pastures
Without fences,
Galloping toward the mountains—
Their limit, the stars!
Or winds that whirr by,
Like the wheel of Ezekiel revolving—
Or fountains of music
Falling through
And sweeping over the bars.
Such is the joy overflowing within me,
Without shame—
Without pretences.

IRÈNE ELIZABETH STIMSON



By Courtesy of the Walters Gallery, Baltimore, Maryland, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A VIENNESE PORCELAIN PLATE

THIS PLATE was manufactured about 1780, when Viennese porcelain manufacture had gone into its second, or state period. At this time, the neo-classic style replaced the rococo. The Austrian and French courts being united through marriage, a French influence is perceptible in Viennese manufacture of the period and there was a tendency toward imitation of the Sèvres porcelains.

"According to his riches in glory"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HIS LETTER to the Philippians, who had ministered to his need, Paul expressed appreciation of their gifts and said (Philippians 4:19), "My God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus."

The measure and permanence of all good is always "according to his riches." Mere material wealth, which mortals seek, is of the substance of a changing, vanishing dream. Material abundance or lack oftentimes represents greed and fear, jealousy and heartache. It is the material attraction or counterfeit of good that would blindfold the eyes of men and rob them of the glorious spiritual riches which abundantly supply all needs and satisfy every normal and unselfish longing for good.

True riches are always spiritual. They come from infinite divine Mind, and are the only real riches, the only true substance. They are boundless, ceaseless, priceless, and are given equally and freely to all. They are the spiritual ideas that guide us, comfort us, strengthen us, supply our human needs. And that this fact is not too transcendental for practical application is daily being proved by demonstration of the truths revealed in Christian Science.

Christ Jesus did not ignore the human need for shelter, food, and clothing, for health, happiness, and fruitful occupation; but he made it clear that humanity's primary and paramount need is for spiritual riches. He said (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." It is plain, therefore, that our security and our satisfaction are not in the things that are "added," but in seeking "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness."

Christian Science illumines the teachings of Jesus and proves the truth and practicality of all that he said and did; and through the understanding and demonstration of Christian Science we shall eventually arrive at the fullness of Christ, God's divine idea.

In full accord with the words of Jesus quoted above is the statement of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 307 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies." In this manner is every human need continually supplied, but our confidence must be in God, and our reliance first and last must be on the spiritual riches which He supplies. Paul said (II Corinthians 4:17, 18), "Our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory; while we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen: for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal."

The carnal mind, which Paul designated as "enmity against God" (Romans 8:7), claims to have initiative, influence, and power to send out unholy thoughts, material suggestions, to deceive and control. The need is urgent, therefore, to keep constant watch over our thoughts, and to heed Mrs. Eddy's counsel on pages 82 and 83 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "In a world of sin and sensuality hastening to a greater development of power, it is wise earnestly to consider whether it is the human mind or the divine Mind which is influencing one."

From divine Mind come holy thoughts, spiritual ideas—true riches. These ideas, being from God, cannot be destroyed or made ineffective by any supposititious material power. They develop resourcefulness, judgment, decision. They are all-encircling, all-protecting, bringing the spiritual understanding which triumphs over evil.

How shall we seek the kingdom of God and His righteousness, that our needs may be supplied "according to his riches"? With all our hearts we may seek spiritual thoughts, which come from Him, that we may benefit ourselves and others. We may seek the truth, that we may be true; mercy, that we may be merciful; love, that we may be loving; purity, that we may see His goodness filling all space; light, that we may see all men, in their true being, as perfect, lacking nothing; peace, that we may be peacemakers. To reflect God is our glorious work for all eternity, since His ideas are infinite and unfold the eternal newness and richness of everlasting Life.

Much relief and uplifting encouragement are to be found in Mrs. Eddy's words on page 186 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," "Rest assured that He in whom dwelleth all life, health, and holiness, will supply all your needs according to His riches in glory."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian)

Impregnable

You may take ports and ships and towns,
And forts that fall too soon;
Though you destroy each earthy thing,
You cannot take the moon.

Somehow its distance tries your skill,
Outwits a motor's tune;
Though you may crave eternal light—
You cannot take the moon!

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

„Az Ő gazdagsága szerint dicsőségesen"

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

A FILIPPIBELIEKHEZ intézett levelében, mert rajta segítettek, Pál így fejezte ki adományaikért való köszönetét (Filippib 4:19): „Az én Istenem pedig be fogja tölteni minden szükségeteket az Ő gazdagsága szerint dicsőségesen a Krisztus Jézusban."

Minden jónak a mértéke és a tartós volta mindég „az Ő gazdagsága szerint" van. Az a csupán anyagi gazdagság, melyet a halandók keresnek, egy változó, tünékeny álom lényegéből áll. Anyagi bőség vagy hiány gyakran kapzsiságnak és félelemnek, féltékenységnek és szívfájdalomnak a kifejezése. Az anyag vonzása, vagy a jó hamis utánzata kötné be az ember szemeit és rabolná el tőle azt a dicsőséges szellemi gazdagságot, ami bőségesen ellát minden szükséget és kielégít a jó után való minden normális és önzetlen vágyat.

Igazi gazdagság mindég szellemi dolog és a végtelen, isteni Elméből jön, és ez az egyetlen igazi gazdagság, az egyetlen valódi lényeg. Ez a gazdagság határtalan, folytonos, megfizethetetlen, és mindenkinek egyenlő mértékben és bőségesen van megadva. Ez a kincs azon szellemi ideákból áll, melyek minket vezetnek, vigasztalnak, erőssé tesznek, s melyek emberi szükségleteinket betöltik. És hogy ez a tény nem túl fennkölt ahhoz, hogy gyakorlatilag alkalmazható legyen, az naponta nyer bebizonyítást a Krisztusi Tudományban (Christian Science) feltárt igazságok demonstrációiban.

Krisztus Jézus nem ignorálta a hajlék, élelem, ruházkodás, egészség, boldogság és hasznos elfoglaltságra való emberi szükséget; de tisztán megmondta, hogy az emberiségnek legelsősorban és legfontosabban szellemi gazdagságra van szüksége. Ezt mondta (Máté 6:33): „Keressétek először Istennek országát, és az Ő igazságát, és ezek mind megadatnak néktek." Világos tehát, hogy a mi biztonságunk és a mi kielégülésünk nem azokban a dolgokban rejlik, amelyek utólag fognak „megadódni," hanem „az Isten országának és az Ő igazságának" elsősorban megtett keresésében.

A Krisztusi Tudomány megvilágítja Jézus tanításait és bebizonyítja szavainak és tetteinek igazságát és praktikus voltát; és a Krisztusi Tudomány megértése és bebizonyítása által végre el fogjuk érni Isten isteni eszméjének, a Krisztusnak a teljességét.

Jézus fentebb idézett szavaival teljesen megegyezik Mary Baker Eddynek, a Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezőjének és Alapítójának "Miscellaneous Writings" (Vegyes Irások) 307-ik oldalán található kijelentése: „Isten neked szellemi ideáit adja, s viszont ezek adják meg neked mindennapi szükségleteidet." Ilyen módon van minden emberi szükség folytonosan betöltve, de bizalmunkat Istenbe kell vetnünk és azon szellemi kincsekre kell mindenkor számítanunk, amelyeit Ő lát el minket. Pál ezt mondta (2 Kor 4:17, 18): „Mert a mi pillanatnyi könnyű szenvedésünk igen-igen nagy örök dicsőséget szerez nékünk; Mivelhogy nem a láthatókra nézünk, hanem a láthatatlanokra; mert a láthatók ideig valók, a láthatatlanok pedig örökkévalók."

A testi elme, mely Pál szerint „ellenségeskedés Isten ellen" (Róm 8:7), azt állítja, hogy van kezdeményező képessége, befolyása és arra való hatalma, hogy elvetemedett gondolatokat, anyagi szuggesztiókat küldjön ki, s hogy az embert megcsalni és rajta uralkodni tud. Sürgős szükség van tehát arra, hogy gondolkozásunkat folytonosan figyeljük és hogy szíveljük meg Mrs. Eddynek "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) 82 és 83-ik oldalán található tanácsát: „A bűn és érzékiesség világában, mely a hatalom nagyobb kifejlesztése felé siet, bölcs dolog komolyan meggondolni, hogy az emberi elme, vagy az isteni Elme folyásol-e be minket."

Az isteni Elméből jönnek a szent gondolatok, a szellemi eszmék—a valódi kincsek. Ezeket az eszméket, mert Istentől jönnek, semmi föltételezett lényű anyagi hatalom nem tudja megsemmisíteni, vagy hatástalanná tenni. Ezek az eszmék leleményességet, ítélőképességet, döntési képességet fejlesztenek ki; mindent magukba foglalnak, mindent megvédenek, s azt a szellemi értelmességet hozzák el magukkal, amely diadalmaskodik a gonosz fölött.

Hogyan keressük az Isten országát és az Ő igazságát, hogy minden szükségünk „az Ő gazdagsága szerint" lehessen betöltve? Kereshetünk egész szívünkkel szellemi gondolatokat, melyek Istentől jönnek, hogy azokkal önmagunknak és másoknak jót tehessünk. Kereshetjük az igazságot, hogy igazak, a könyörületet, hogy könyörületesek lehessünk; a szeretetet, hogy szerethessünk; a tisztaságot, hogy láthassuk, hogy az Isten jósága minden helyet eltölt; a világosságot, hogy minden embert valódi voltában, mint tökéletes és mindennel ellátott lényt láthassuk; a békét, hogy békeszerzők lehessünk. Isten visszatükrözése a mi örök időkre való dicsőséges munkánk, mert Isten eszméi végtelenek és feltárják az örökkévaló Élet örök frisseségét és gazdagságát.

Sok vigaszt és fennkölt bátoritást adnak Mrs. Eddynek "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (A Krisztus, Tudós, Első Egyháza, és Különfélék) 186-ik oldalán található ezen szavai: „Nyugodj annak biztonságában, hogy akiben rejlik minden élet, egészség és szentség, be fogja tölteni minden szükségedet az Ő gazdagsága szerint dicsőségesen."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

In Japan House and Garden Are United

IN A EUROPEAN garden a rockery is merely the substratum for an exhibition of alpine plants. In Japan the position and character of every stone is studied to recapture some occasional effect which emerges from experience of natural landscape, often to recall some famous scene. Extraordinary trouble may be taken to be faithful to nature in this sense. Above the brink of the lower pond of Korakyen Park in Okayama towers a huge rock which suggests proximity to a mountain lake, and the visitor might conclude that the site had been chosen to take advantage of its presence. In reality it was transported over many miles from an inland sea, and it was necessary to blast it in nearly a hundred pieces to do so. The pieces were put together to reproduce the original form of the cliff as it stood on the seashore, and planted with trees and vines which now hide the crevices between the separate parts.

A waterfall is an example of the way in which irregularities of geological formation beautify the repetitive similarity of natural sites, and artificial waterfalls are therefore a feature of larger gardens designed to make every kind of natural beauty accessible to the senses. Even a garden covering a hundred square yards will have a pool for goldfish set among rocks. With at most a dozen trees of different species, and a few plants flowering in the crevices between the stones, you have a landscape complete in itself. To a large extent, the character of the ensemble relies on controlling the growth of every branch.

When I got off the boat at Tsuruga, I said to my daughter: "This is just a Japanese water color." The comment was not so banal as it sounds. Trees as a whole do not grow as the trees grow in Japanese water colors, but the trees of Japanese water colors are just like the trees that do grow in any Japanese garden or tub outside a small shop in the poorer quarters. The Japanese gardener has studied the light and shade effects which come about by accidents of growth in natural surroundings, and each branch or twig is pruned and trained to reproduce results which nature produces by chance.

One of the guiding rules of garden design is that there must always be something hidden to introduce an element of surprise. In the smallest garden the tree nearest the stone lantern must be planted and pruned so that a seemingly wayward branch will partially conceal the hibukuro where the light is. If the garden is large enough to have a waterfall, there must always be a leaning branch which reveals different aspects of rock and water as it sways in the wind. With such deliberation applied to every detail, astonishing effects are produced without the profusion of materials on which the best examples of western gardening rely. This is specially true of the art of pruning and training the foliage. The ten-yard-square garden of a modest town dwelling may contain little vegetation besides, at most, a half score shrubs and trees. Though all of them may be commonplace, and none of them intrinsically ornamental according to European standards, the care devoted to shaping them produces a vision of exquisite serenity when the sliding screens which separate the main living-room from the garden are drawn apart.

The traditional design of the Japanese dwelling house is partly dictated by the dangers of earthquakes and adapted to special climatic conditions which do not exist in more northerly countries. Several of its characteristic features are in keeping with the effects at which the gardener aims. This is not surprising, because house and garden make a single aesthetic unit: the garden with its stepping-stones which reach up to the veranda, and branches turned to cast sharp shadows on the paper screens; the house with sliding doors which expose an entire room to the privacy which the garden cherishes. . . .

A Japanese house has comparatively few solid walls. Wherever it is possible to replace them, there are sliding screens placed between plain wood pillars. Hence it is possible to make the whole of one floor into a single large room for the reception of guests, or to divide it into separate compartments when privacy is needed. The use of light straw mats on the wooden floors and the habit of wearing sandals indoors contribute to the universal cleanliness. Guests as well as members of the family pause before entering to remove their footgear at the raised platform of the genkan, or porch, where there are sandals of all sizes placed in readiness.
—From "Author in Transit," by LANCELOT HOGBEN, (New York: Norton.)

Midseason

The Great Bear paces slowly round the Pole,
And night by night sinks lower in the sky;
His crystal feet mark off the drowsy hours,
Unheard, unchallenged, padding softly by.

Boötes, driver of the Bear, descends
In bright pursuit along his destined way;
Relentlessly, the chase leads toward the west,
Nearer to the horizon every day.

Strange comfort, this: as now the hunter falls
From sight until the brumal rule shall wane,
The hunted turns in soundless constancy
And starts to climb the frozen dark again.

BARBARA OVERTON

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With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1941

Industry Lauds A. F. of L. Move To Bar Strikes

Associated Industries of State says arbitration is needed to keep program of defense going.

The policy of avoiding strikes on national defense orders adopted yesterday by the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was applauded here today by Frank V. Bistrup, Secretary of the Industrial Department of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Mr. Bistrup agreed with leaders of the metal trades unions that there was need of new machinery for settling differences before they developed into strikes. He also indorsed voluntary arbitration between management and workers, as recommended by the unions at Washington.

However, as to consideration of further steps in the union program, he said, he would have to wait until more information became available.

All of the metal workers, particularly the skilled, which belong to the A. F. of L., come within the jurisdiction of its Metal Trades Department. This constitutes a clearing house for 13 international unions, such as the machinists, pattern makers, sheet metal workers, molders, electricians, etc. Some related unskilled workers are also included. The Department represents between 850,000 and 900,000 union members throughout the country, many vital to national defense work.

Step in Right Direction

"The union pledge of a program of no strikes on national defense orders is a recognition, and a very commendable one, that some means should be provided to adjudicate difficulties that are bound to arise between employers and employees," commented Mr. Bistrup.

"It is vital in this emergency that difficulties between men and management be prevented from becoming so serious that they curtail production.

"If the metal trades unions have a workable way to provide for mediation without strikes and for letting disputes go to arbitration, that is a very good thing.

"In the situation we are heading into in our industrial plants, there is opportunity for very great difficulty. Machine shops, for instance, are so crowded with orders that almost anything can happen.

"Something has to be done to sit on the lid by supplying a means for settling disagreements. Any practical method that can prevent difficulties from developing into a strike situation will really be an obligation on both management and workers.

Assumed Part of Burden

"When the National Labor Relations Act provided for the undisputed right of employees to organize and deal collectively with employers, the employees so doing assumed some of the responsibility for the economic management of the companies in which they are employed.

"Labor has got to recognize this, and I believe it is doing so in many cases."

The metal trades workers of New England are about 45 to 50 per cent organized in the A. F. of L., it was estimated today among A. F. of L. leaders here. The airplane industry in this section remains pretty much unorganized, though substantial progress is claimed by Federation spokesmen.

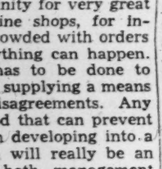
The Congress of Industrial Organizations has many metal trades workers in its own organization in New England. The local C. I. O. union in General Electric Corporation at Lynn, for instance, is the biggest single labor union in this region.

C. I. O. unions in many plants are showing their own economic responsibility in this period of stress, it is reported by various manufacturers.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; colder than last night with lowest temperature about 15 degrees; Tuesday fair, continued cold; moderate northerly winds tonight becoming gentle northerly Tuesday.



All New England: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate to fresh northerly winds tonight, becoming gentle to moderate northerly Tuesday; weather fair tonight and Tuesday.

Block Island to Hatteras: Fresh to strong northwest winds diminishing this afternoon and tonight and becoming northeast or east Tuesday afternoon; broken clouds tonight; Tuesday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	26	26	New Orleans	44	44
Chicago	8	8	New York	28	28
Denver	14	14	Norfolk	24	24
Kansas City	23	23	Philadelphia	27	24
Los Angeles	51	49	St. Louis	16	16
Miami	68	68	San Francisco	51	48
Minneapolis	10	7	Washington	24	22

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., January 6.
B—Minimum for the previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:47 p. m., E. S. T.; height 7.9 feet.
Tuesday, 6:16 a. m., E. S. T.; height 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:37 p. m., Monday.

Ad. Club Guest

Frank J. Wall

Vice-President in charge of traffic of the New Haven Railroad, who will present a new two-reel sound film depicting industrial advantages of New England at luncheon meeting of The Advertising Club of Boston tomorrow noon.

'New England' Film Presented By Rail Line

A new two-reel sound film "This is New England" will be presented at the luncheon meeting of The Advertising Club of Boston tomorrow at the Hotel Statler by Frank J. Wall, Vice-President in charge of Traffic of the New Haven Railroad.

The film, only recently completed after several months work by railroad officials and moving-picture producers, is designed to attract new industries to New England, and to encourage manufacturers already here to expand their plants and operations.

The Club President, Edwin E. Leason, will introduce Mr. Wall, who will explain the purposes of the film which should equal the success of The New Haven's popular film—"New England—Yesterday and Today," which presented pictorially the recreational advantages of this region.

Howard S. Palmer, President of the New Haven, will be among those seated at the speakers' table, along with Henry B. Sawyer and James Lee Loomis, trustees of the railroad.

"This Is New England" depicts the industrial advantages of the six Northeastern States, tracing their development and progress through the past 300 years up to their present position as producer of nearly 20 per cent of the defense needs of the Nation.

The Advertising Club of Boston, whose members will be the first to enjoy this film, also had the honor of seeing the first showing of "New England—Yesterday and Today" in January of 1939.

Military Moods Are Seen in Men's Clothing for 1941

Royal Air Force grey-blue will be one of the most popular colors for spring in men's wear, according to predictions at the annual convention of New England Clothiers and Furnishers Association meeting at the Parker House today.

Shirts and neckwear in this shade will reflect a military mood on the part of the men, with an increase in semi-sports apparel marking an important trend toward the informal. This casual type of informal dress, the men were assured, will be "suitable for town, business, and week-end travel."

"Men will lean more and more toward color in their clothing, the preference apparently being toward natural tans, browns, and creams, running from the pale yellows to cocoa brown."

Not to be outdone by the women, men will be seen shopping for "ensembles" too. These "matching ensembles" will be of great importance in men's styles, it was stated, along with fancy pattern cut-and-sewn swim suits, with contrasting colored belts, and gay play shoes.

Kenneth B. Backman, manager of the Boston Better Business Bureau, one of the speakers at the luncheon, called for more specific labelling on all merchandise. "It is my personal opinion," he said, "that instead of detailed, technical specifications, information regarding the utility of the product, what it will do for the consumer, with instructions as to the proper wear and tear, will meet most consumer's needs and demands, and is the most practical. I believe the consumer would like to know what a product is made of, but not necessarily all the detailed information as to its construction."

Guests at the head table for the luncheon included T. L. Brantley, Director of Advertising of Crowell-Collier Publications; Horace A. Carter, Vice-President of William Carter Company; and Richard R. Edwards Jr., Merchandise Manager for Jordan Marsh Company, men's store.

Janitor, Mayor, Janitor

Ups and downs of political life in a N. H. city shown by Rochester City Hall changes.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

From Mayor to assistant janitor of City Hall seems like a step in the wrong direction—but that's what has happened up in Rochester, N. H., and it seems to be working out all right. Former Mayor John F. Conrad has been appointed to the janitorial staff by his successor, Mayor Charles H. Felker. Mr. Conrad was head janitor before he became Mayor and now finds himself working under the man who formerly was his assistant. But Mr. Conrad is doing all right. As assistant janitor he receives $900 a year—the Mayor's salary is only $600. In addition he receives another $200 as a member of the Rochester delegation to the State Legislature.

* * *

When an office worker takes a vacation it's barely noticed. But when Frederick F. Dimick relaxes a bit from his duties at the Boston Fish Bureau, the entire fishing industry is aware of it. Mr. Dimick, who has been associated with the fishing business for nearly 60 years, took his first vacation in nearly half a century last winter. Today he left Boston for Florida to spend several weeks there. And the Fish Pier just isn't the same!

* * *

As result of experience the five shoe-shine boys who cover City Hall have worked out a "gentlemen's agreement." Each takes a portion of the Hall as his special preserve, and woe unto the poacher. Carmine D'Apolito, an East Boston boy, includes the Press Room in his beat and, with his partner, covers the Mayor's office.

"Do you still give free shines to customers when rain spoils their shine the same day?" one reporter asked.

"Sure," said he.

"Do your customers ever take you up on it?"

"They all do," he smiled.

* * *

More than 20 years ago, in fact in 1920, Thomas D. Chadwick of Lowell, Assistant Clerk in the Senate, on Beacon Hill, and Senator David M. Brackman (R), of Boston, were Pages in the House and Senate, respectively. This year Clifton A. Buckner of Saxonville, nephew of Mr. Chadwick, and William Brackman, nephew of Senator Brackman, started serving as Pages in the House. An odd coincidence!

* * *

The improved industrial situation is being reflected at the Boston City Council's chamber. According to Dennis Shillue, Assistant City Messenger who helps callers who ask for Councilors, "the number of job-seekers has dropped off since autumn. Welfare rolls are down and there aren't so many people seeking welfare. Lots of people have gone to work in national defense jobs. Four or five years ago, I used to have 150 or 200 job-seekers a day come to the Councilors' Waiting Room. Saturday, for example, I only had 10."

* * *

Split seconds that are ages to a bullet or a camera shutter are measured as easily as a wrist watch measures time of day, by a new "chronoscope" developed by the research division of the Remington Arms Company, Bridgeport, Conn. Built into a small portable cabinet, it splits the second into 1,000 parts. The maximum swing of an indicating needle across a scale tells the operator precisely how long it takes a fuse to blow out, a photoflash bulb to light up, a telephone relay switch to snap, or a blasting cap to go off. Experimental gunsmiths using it can make velocity measurements heretofore possible only in well equipped ballistic laboratories.

* * *

Besides violins and violas, clarinets and oboes, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, on occasion, "plays" fire sirens, and brake drums, railroad rails and taxi horns. One composer insists that only a brake drum from an old automobile will produce the tone he wants. Another calls for a piece of steel rail to be "played" with a hammer. Werner Josten's "Jungle" calls for a lion's roar. But not a lion!

* * *

Federal authorities have extended their color line in tax returns. Making its debut for 1940 incomes in the buff-colored form, which replaces the white blank for individuals with less than $5,000. Business partners must file a yellow blank, trustees and other fiduciaries a pink one. Another, which officials hesitantly call pale blue, takes care of corporations. The white of purity is this year reserved for incomes of more than $5,000. The reason for these colors lies in the increasing necessity for officials to be able to pick them out at a glance.

Judges for Buckley Case

Chief Justice John P. Higgins of the Massachusetts Superior Court today named three special justices to hear the petition to oust Thomas J. Buckley as Democratic State Auditor. The three were: Judge Joseph Walsh, Judge Thomas H. Dowd, and Judge Jessie W. Morton.

Voices Against Bedford Airport

By a Staff Photographer

Saltonstall's Proposals Get Hearing

State officials and public leaders gave their views today at the State House in Boston at a public hearing on plans for a new airport at Bedford. The Massachusetts Governor is seeking legislation on the subject. Left: Raymond J. Kenney, Commissioner of Conservation in Massachusetts; upper right, Maj. Gen. Erland F. Fish, and Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson; lower right, Norman MacDonald and Reginald W. Bird, Executive Director and President, respectively, of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations. Resident of Concord also puts in a protest.

State Labor Urges Repeal Of Biennials

As the final week for filing bills in the Massachusetts Legislature opened today Senator P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford filed a bill calling for return to annual legislative sessions. The measure was sponsored by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, which originally opposed institution of the biennial sessions system.

Reorganization of the Boston Board of Assessors by reduction of its number from five to three is provided in another bill filed by Edward T. Schoenberg of Boston.

Welfare Bill Opposed

Legislation to protect newspapermen from being forced to reveal their sources of information was filed today by Rep. Joseph Margolis (D.) of Chelsea in the office of the clerk of the House of Representatives.

The bill provides "no person engaged in newspaper or reportorial work or connected, or employed by any newspaper shall be compelled to testify or disclose in any legal proceedings or trials whatsoever or before any jury, inquisitorial body, or commission, or before any committee of the legislature, or elsewhere, the source of information procured or obtained by them and published in any newspaper on which he is engaged, connected with or employed."

For Municipal Stadium

Construction of a $1,000,000 municipal stadium in Boston to seat 100,000 persons was proposed by Senator Robert L. Lee (D) of Boston, in a bill filed in the office of the clerk of the Senate.

Massachusetts Co-operative Banks could suspend temporarily payments by shareholders who are actually engaged in the military or naval service of the United States or who are otherwise temporarily unable to make payments because of unemployment or other emergency, under a bill filed in the House by the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League. The suspension period would not exceed two years.

Meanwhile, the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association went on record against a bill to repeal the settlement laws affecting public welfare reimbursements to the cities and towns by the State. The bill has been filed by the Mayors Club of Massachusetts.

10,000 Workers At Shipyards To Get Pay Increase

Wage increases starting this week at the Fore River shipbuilding plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation will go to some 10,000 workers, it was estimated today at the company's works in Quincy, Mass.

The plant has just about doubled its force during the past year. It has $600,000,000 worth of United States Government contracts, either for the Maritime Commission or the Navy.

Pay boosts range from 7 to 13 per cent. Salaried workers get 7 per cent, apprentices 10 per cent, and other workers from 7 to 13. Most of the mechanical and white collar workers are covered, while supervisory officials, foremen, and subforemen are excepted.

School 'War Bubble' Bursts: Story of Youthful Finance

The recent rise and disappearance of an ambitious technical school in this vicinity somehow has escaped the public eye. Here are the hitherto unpublished facts:

Solemn Tommie, a young man who has a smile like sunshine breaking through clouds, began a two-year course at Wentworth Institute last September. In two years he will graduate as a skilled mechanic.

Tommie is one of those youngsters who soak up machinery. He hasn't been able to get enough of it at the Institute, so he bought some and set it up in the barn at his home in Brookline.

What he buys, he must pay for out of earnings. He is putting himself through Wentworth. When he started, he found a job in an all-night restaurant. Twice a week he works most of the night and goes direct to school the next morning. He also works Sundays and every other Saturday.

Vacation Plans

During the vacation season next summer, he hopes to work and save enough to pay his way through the second year without an outside job.

Tommie has a chum who also has to earn to learn. Together they invented a scheme to shorten the process. They decided to set up a technological school of their own. It was a war bubble, born of all the talk about the need for skilled workers.

Their curriculum was simple. What they learned in the morning at Wentworth, they would impart to their students in the evening—on their free evenings.

At the time they had about three months of mechanical schooling themselves. Hence they were a few jumps ahead of the student body.

The college was launched by way of a want-ad in a Boston newspaper. Tuition was announced as $25.

One Student Applies

One student applied. He did not have $25, but he did have $14. The faculty made him pay his money before beginning instruction in Tommie's barn. The professors divided it between them $7 apiece.

But the institution, though sincere, proved absurd. The boys overestimated what they could do.

"I'm glad it's over," observed Tommie today. "It was too much to swing.

"We spent a lot of time on him. We taught him all we knew."

Suspecting an unvoiced query in his listener as to whether the college class got his money's worth, Tommie parried:

"It cost us a lot of money to learn what we gave him. He got a lot out of it. What he learned will be good for him, no matter what he does.

"Why, he's already registered for a job in three or four places.

"He's put his name in with the Navy as a skilled mechanic."

But that was a little too much, as Tommie conceded by way of a luminous grin.

Leading Bostonians to Attend Fund's Preliminary Dinner

Over 1,000 of Greater Boston's most prominent citizens are expected to attend the preliminary dinner of the Community Fund at the Copley-Plaza Hotel tonight.

Clarence B. Randall of Chicago, Vice-President of the Inland Steel Company and former Vice-Chairman of the Chicago Community Fund, will be the principal speaker at the dinner, which will be the most important event leading up to the campaign itself, to be launched on Jan. 18, and continue to Feb. 5.

Other speakers will be Charles Francis Adams, President of the Community Fund, and Henry R. Guild, General Chairman of the 1941 campaign.

Boston debutants who will act as ushers under the supervision of Mrs. Edward P. Roberts are, Miss Katherine Ladd and Miss Frances Byers of Milton; Miss Mary West of Chestnut Hill; Miss Harriet Bundy; Miss Mary Philbin; Miss Helen Knowles; Miss Anne Knowles; Mrs. Bindley M. Hawll; Miss Anne Blake; Miss Constance Bradlee; and Miss Nancy Denny.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will be a guest at the head table, and others there will include Robert F. Herrick; J. W. Farley; Oscar Haussermann, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Robert Cutler; Stuart C. Rand; Francis Gray; Louis E. Kirstein; Rabbi Harry Levi; the Right Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill; Monsignor Richard J. Haberlin, representing Cardinal O'Connell; Mrs. Alexander Whiteside; Mrs. Roger I. Lee; Samuel H. Wolcott; G. Peabody Gardner; Charles E. Spencer, Jr.; Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall; Mrs. B. Harrison Ragle, General Chairman of the Education Division; Mrs. Paul G. Courtney; John J. Robinson; Ernest A. Johnson; Powell M. Cabot; and Mrs. Randolph K. Byers, Vice-Chairman of the 1941 campaign.

Among those who have engaged tables for tonight are: Mrs. Edward S. Webster and Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge of Chestnut Hill; Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham and Mrs. Carleton P. Pike of Boston, members of the Preliminary Dinner Committee; Mrs. Bernard C. Weld, of Boston, Chairman of the Committee; Mr. and Mrs. Neal Rantoul of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Storer of Cambridge; Mr. and Mrs. Noyes Collinson of Cambridge; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Cabot of Weston; Mr. and Mrs. W. Elliott Pratt, Jr., of Wellesley; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Devens, and Mr. and Mrs. Newell Hurd of Milton; Mrs. S. Brewer Blackall, head of the New England Hospital; Mr. and Mrs. Harrison F. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lee, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Eldon MacLeod of Westwood; Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Hallowell of Dedham.

Turbines Key After Fire

DUDLEY, Mass., Jan. 6 (AP)—Rebuilding of the West Dudley paper mill destroyed by fire yesterday with $250,000 loss, will depend largely on the condition of two valuable steam turbines in the plant, company officials said today. Preliminary examination indicated they might be salvaged. Cause of the blaze is still undetermined.

Intense Opposition Rises To Bedford Airport

Unexpectedly intense opposition to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal that an alternate major airport be developed at Bedford arose at a public hearing today before the legislative committees on military affairs and public safety on three national defense issues in the Governor's inaugural address.

At the same hearing Senator George R. Krapf (R), of Pittsfield, Chairman of the session, ruled out any discussion as to the need for formation of a State Guard, as spokesman for labor attempted to urge amendments which would prevent its use in strikes. The only question before the committee, the Senator said, was whether the $350,000 appropriation, proposed by the Governor, was sufficient or excessive.

Residents of Concord and Bedford appeared to object to the airport which they insisted would be essentially commercial on the ground that it would change the historic residential character of Concord and the surrounding communities.

Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, demanded time to study all aspects of the proposal, insisting that under it the State would be abandoning its previous policy of not operating airports.

Governor's Proposal

Under the Governor's proposal the State would purchase for $10,000 the 250-acre site in Bedford and Concord. The Federal Government has agreed to develop the site as a major airport as an alternate field for use when the East Boston airport is fog-bound for the training of student pilots.

Crocker Snow, State Director of Aeronautics, said the Federal Government has agreed to spend $189,000 initially on the field at which three 4,000-feet runways are planned. He declared the War Department feels that more airports are absolutely necessary, and that the department has followed the plans of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in most cases.

Samuel Hoar, of Concord, said if the airport is needed for national defense he would not oppose it. He claimed, however, that the proposed airport is a commercial project which would "ruin Concord as a residential district." He pleaded with the Committee not to "cancel everything done in that town for the past 300 years."

$189,000 Not Enough

Paul Bower, member of the recess commission which previously studied Massachusetts' airport needs, pointed out that the maintenance costs of operating one 4,000-ft. runway and one 2,700-ft. runway cost $50,000 a year at the Boston Airport and the total revenue received was less than $20,000. These figures were given after Director Snow had said the maintenance costs at the proposed Bedford Airport would be exceeded by the anticipated revenue.

Mr. MacDonald insisted that it would be impossible to develop three 4,000-ft. runways for $189,000. He said that legislative action should be delayed at least a week so that proper study may be made to determine "what we are letting ourselves in for." He added that if the State plans to establish a policy of operating airports, every angle should be examined.

Although he insisted his organization was eager to advance national defense, he added "I don't believe we, in the sacred name of defense, must depart from reason."

John Brown, Town Counsel of Bedford, insisted any legislation on this subject should have a clause requiring the acceptance of the people of the Towns of Concord, Bedford, Lincoln, and Lexington. Another opponent was Hubert Wardwell, Chairman of the Concord Board of Selectmen.

Unlike the airport proposal, the Governor's recommendation that the Legislature authorize transfer of the Shawme State Forest to the Federal Government for extension of Camp Edwards on Cape Cod met no opposition.

Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, said the area contains 8,600 acres. He favored the transfer but urged that State Fire Protection operations be continued at the forest, which, he said, represents one of the most serious fire hazards in the State. Furthermore, he urged that the State be allowed to maintain the road systems in the forest because without attention these would be impassable at the end of three years.

Mr. Kenney pointed out that the Federal Government intends to turn back the land to the State at the end of the present emergency.

Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson explained that the additional land is needed for Camp Edwards because the 180th Field Artillery Regiment will be using 155 mm. guns, necessitating a longer fire range and larger safety zone than was needed when 75 mm. guns were employed.

The General added that the Shawme Forest will have adequate fire protection because 12 pieces of fire equipment will be held at the military reservation.

Labor Looks Ahead

In the matter of a $350,000 appropriation for the State Guard, Senator Krapf's ruling that there was no question before the committee except whether the sum proposed was suitable barred any questions of the necessity of the Guard, which has already been organized.

Representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, however, insisted that the appropriation should not be made until legislative safeguards are adopted to prevent use of the State Guard in labor disputes.

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, although opposed to the State Guard, sent no spokesman to the hearing. Mr. MacDonald sought postponement of the hearing without success.

Maj. Gen. Erland F. Fish, Commander of the new State Guard, said the Governor, through legislative authority granted in 1939, established the State Guard by proclamation several weeks ago. "I don't believe the Legislature," he added, "wants the Guard running around in rags. The $350,000 proposed for equipment is the lowest sum estimated necessary. The Federal Government will provide 6,000 rifles, and the money is for personal equipment for the men."

Adjutant General Erickson said the only issue was a question of funds. He proposed that the committee send that along to the Ways and Means Committee which must pass finally on the issue.

General Magruder Is on Way To Command at Fort Devens

A new senior officer was expected to arrive at Fort Devens late today from the General Staff of the War Department in Washington, Brig. Gen. John Magruder, who will replace Col. William A. Smith, present senior officer at the Fort.

Brig. Gen. Magruder was reported on his way from Washington to take over, permanently, his new post. Colonel Smith will become executive officer at the Fort, second in command.

Meanwhile, Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commandant of the First Corps Area, announced at the Army Base today tentative plans for transfer to Camp Edwards of the 26th Division, Massachusetts National Guard, which will be inducted into service Jan. 16.

Advance detachments of the various service companies and mess and supply groups will start the movement from home stations on Jan. 18 with their transfer being completed Jan. 26, all going to Camp Edwards by motor.

Officials at the Army Base said construction of barracks and buildings at both Fort Devens and Camp Edwards is proceeding satisfactorily to care for all incoming contingents.

While Camp Edwards was making preparation for the arrival of the 26th Division in about 10 days, other National Guard Units were arriving today. These included the 208th Coast Artillery (antiaircraft) from Connecticut and the 102nd Coast Artillery (antiaircraft) from New York. The units combined totaled about 600 men.

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, who visited Fort Devens on an inspection trip yesterday with Major General Woodruff, returned last night to Governor's Island, New York.

In Massachusetts, the induction of new conscripts under the second draft call continued today as the State endeavored to reach its quota of 1,717 men as quickly as possible.

One of the new soldiers inducted yesterday attracted particular attention by his success in being accepted for the army after three rejections. He was Emelie J. Senesi, of Cambridge, who was turned down three times because of a dental problem until he was able to have the matter attended to successfully. Senesi was one of 114 inducted into service Sunday and sent to Fort Devens.

N. E. Telephone Grants $1,000,000 Wage Increases

Wage increases aggregating "upwards of $1,000,000 annually" were announced by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company today as a result of recently-concluded negotiations between the Company management and representatives of its employees.

Telephone operators, construction, installation and maintenance forces, and other employees, numbering about 15,000 will receive increases ranging up to a maximum of $3 a week, depending on the type of employment, location, skill, length of training and length of service, effective at once.

N. E. to Induct New Governors

Three new governors take office in New England this week, Robert A. Hurley, (D.), in Connecticut, J. Howard McGrath, (D.), in Rhode Island and William H. Willis (R.), in Vermont.

Governor-elect McGrath will be inaugurated tomorrow and Governers-elect Hurley and Wills on Wednesday. The Legislatures of these States will likewise be assembled for the first time this week, a day earlier than the inaugurations.

Big Food Problem for Britain Seen in Capture of Italians

Capture of thousands of Italians by the British in their Mediterranean campaign is proving a serious problem from the viewpoint of food, according to members of the crew of the Dutch Steamer Bodegraven, which tied up at Mystic docks, Charlestown, today from Liverpool, England.

Several ships laden with meat which were en route from Australia to England have been diverted to the Mediterranean to relieve the heavy drain on army stores there. One member of the crew said that many Italians taken prior to sailing of the Bodegraven 18 days ago "did not have even a sausage when captured."

The Bodegraven, making its first visit to Boston, carries a crew of British, Poles, Chinese, Dutchmen and East Indians. Difficulty of securing men in England to sign up for the merchant marine because of the dangers at sea was reported by the crew today.

An "about face" attitude on the part of British citizens regarding the United States and the war was also reported. Members of the crew said that the average British citizen at the start of the conflict clamored for the United States to declare war at once. Today it was felt that Uncle Sam could do more by staying out of the war "so long as he turns the United States into a big production plant "for implements of war," commented one member of the crew.

The Bodegraven was one of 58 steamers which left Liverpool under convoy of seven destroyers, some of which were American over-age destroyers swapped with Great Britain for naval bases in the north Atlantic.

Although the crew of the Bodegraven saw nothing on the way across the Atlantic that even resembled a raider, a submarine or a warplane, they learned by radio that three ships of their convoy had been sunk after the destroyers had left the convey three days out of Liverpool.

The vessel brought five passengers to Boston after landing 41 at Halifax, Canada. Passengers reported that thousands of refugees and British citizens were striving to obtain accommodations on vessels coming to Canada and the United States. This is proving an extremely slow process because of the scarcity of passenger ships in the North Atlantic today.

Most of the five passengers arriving here today were refugees who fled central Europe in October, 1938.

Members of the crew said they were looking forward with a thrill to seeing a lighted city, again tonight, even Halifax and St. John, New Brunswick, having been blacked out, possibly for practice, while they were there.

Oil Tanker Flagler Sails As a New Crew Is Signed

After being delayed at Boston five days by a sit-down strike of 28 American members of the crew, the Panamanian tanker H. M. Flagler was at sea today headed presumably for Cartagena, Colombia, to load another cargo of fuel oil.

A new crew was signed on while the vessel was picketed in port here. The Tug Lloyd H. Dalzell of New York, was brought to Boston to assist the tanker in leaving the berth of the Mexican Petroleum Company at Chelsea. Boston tugs would not assist because of an agreement between the tug owners here and their union crews not to aid any vessel where the crew have declared a strike.

The men on the tanker went on strike when the ship was loaded with an unusually large supply of stores in preparation for a trip to the Canary Islands, in the war zone. The crew demanded a wage increase of 50 per cent, bonuses and life insurance, and the company offered a wage increase of 25 per cent. Likewise the crew demanded recognition of the National Maritime Union, although the vessel flies the Panamanian flag. No agreement was reached. The ship is owned by the Panama Transport Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The tanker, with its extra supply of stores, was moved to an anchorage in the lower harbor Saturday. About noon Sunday the tanker, manned by a new crew, put out to sea. The tug, returning to New York, encountered the week-end storm and called for assistance by radio but as the weather moderated, the craft was able to proceed without aid of the Coast Guard.

State High Court Has Curley Plea

The plea of former Gov. James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santasuosso for a Bill of Review in the City of Boston's equity case against them for breach of trust was taken under advisement today by the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

Wendell P. Murray, counsel for Mr. Curley, informed the Court that he is in possession of certain evidence not brought before the lower court which recently sustained a $50,000 judgment against the two men for what was characterized as an improper settlement of a damage case against the city during the mayoral incumbency of Mr. Curley. The counsel did not elaborate on the nature of this new evidence.

Edward F. McClennan, special assistant corporation counsel for the City of Boston, in pressing the suit, argued against the Bill of Review, holding the men had been given ample trial.

The Supreme Court also heard pleas by counsel for John P. Connolly, former clerk of Suffolk Superior Court, and James T. Conway, allegedly involved in Court House bribery schemes, that charges against the two men be thrown out on exceptions taken to judgments of the lower court. This, too, was taken under advisement.

PRE-VIEW the 1941 Home and Apartment Values

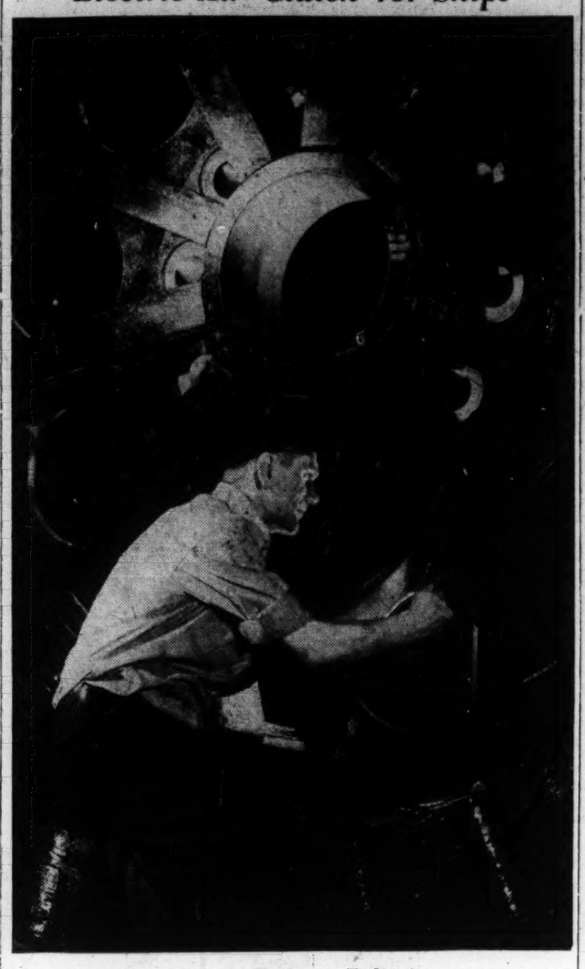
To give readers an idea of what's available in New England Homes and Apartments for 1941, The Christian Science Monitor will publish on January 10, a Real Estate page. Here will be presented pictures and articles of wide interest on a variety of real estate subjects. Here also will be advertisements from real estate organizations, giving helpful information about homes and apartments in New England. Be sure to look for the

Special Real Estate Page

to be published January 10 in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Electric Air 'Clutch' for Ships



New Device Reduces Pulsations

Massive steel "spider web" shown here is part of one of the 22 electric couplings which will drive 11 United States Merchant Marine cargo ships now under construction.

New Air Cushions for Ships Practically End Pulsations

Several ships for the United States Merchant Marine, now being built in New England shipyards, will be equipped with the new Westinghouse "air cushions" which couple propellers with Diesel-powered engines eliminating practically all pulsations.

A quarter-inch gap of air separating a 12½-ton steel "spider web," part of the electric coupling, from a smaller wheel, will be the only connection between engine and propeller in the new ships, according to J. R. Fulton, manager of the Westinghouse Marine Section.

The interaction of magnetic forces set up by electrical energy in the gap between the two wheels causes the propeller-connected outer wheel to revolve with the inner wheel coupled to the engine. Practically none of the pulsations produced by the internal combustion engine will reach the gears, engineers explain.

Such electrical couplings have made substantial reductions in the weight and size of gears possible, an important factor in shipbuilding. Increased maneuverability is another advantage, because the couplings act as disconnecting clutches which can immediately disengage the engines from the gears. A mult-engined ship equipped with electric couplings can have half its engines pulling forward and the others in reverse.

From Boston Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Greater Boston yesterday:

The Rev. Dr. Oliver J. Hart, in Trinity Church, Copley Square:

"Some of us are inclined to rely so much on tomorrow that we become careless of the opportunities of today. Emerson voiced the same thought when he said: "Write it on your heart that every day is the best day of the year. No man has learned anything rightly until he knows that every day is Doomsday."

"Real success is dependent on a clear apprehension of the task and never ceasing toil. I think for most men the great motive in life is the joy of achievement."

Rules for Guidance

The Rev. Dr. Frank E. Duddy, North Congregational Church Cambridge: Five rules to serve as a guide to living in the new year so that individual efforts might draw closer to God, were given by the Rev. Dr. Duddy as follows:

"To listen to conscience with new vigilance; to seek the truth; to abide by Christ's stern principle of love; to work for that which conscience approves, and to realize that God works within man."

Procrastination a Sin

The Rev. Dr. C. Gordon Brownville, in Tremont Temple Baptist Church: "In the life of the world today, appeasement proved to be procrastination; it was the putting off of what should have been done; and England and France are suffering because of neglect and indifference. Procrastination is one of the greatest sins, not only of the world, but of each of us as well.

"One of the first reasons for this procrastination in the world is that we are indifferent to the need. There are needs spiritually, socially and morally, which mankind has failed to recognize and has neglected, thus procrastinating because of his lack of cognizance of the facts."

Proper Foundations

The Rev. Carl A. Seaward, in Christ Church, Unitarian, Dorchester: "The world either must be built upon religious foundations or the future will be like the years recently passed, chock-a-block with error, sin, crime, and war—constituting labor spent in vain. Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it.

"There is considerable doubt that in the new year religion is to play any significant part in reducing the present hate, revenge, and bloodshed that will probably keep up in correspondent acceleration with our short-of-war policy.

"It may be that Christian principles will win no final victory in 1941, but that is no indication that a spirit of defeatism in Christianity is justifiable."

Mayor Tobin's Policies

(Quotations from his Annual Message to the City Council)

"As matters now stand, there is some basis to the claim that our city, shrinking in population, is maintaining extensive and expensive services not justified by either the size of the city or the promises for the future. . . . There is no good argument . . . to the statement that we must give less thought to expansion of those services and some thought to their reduction."

"The present administration has consistently opposed the authorization of additional expenditures by the Metropolitan District Commission, not because those expenditures might be termed unnecessary, but solely on the ground that until there is a more equitable distribution of the costs of the M. D. C. no further capital outlays should be made for metropolitan improvements."

"Unless definite recognition is given to the growing belief that relief and the costs thereof is not entirely a local question, or a burden to be borne locally, I am compelled to the belief that relief loans are preferable to a prohibitory tax rise, keeping in mind, however, that the use of this expedient . . . be gradually dispensed with."

The welfare problem "combined with the revenue losses because of the tremendous recession in real property values in our city, will continue to plague responsible municipal officials until such time as our general tax structure is remodelled and reinforced."

"In addition to our efforts to lower the deficit of the Sumner Tunnel, it is our intention to again seek legislation during the present year providing for a continuance of payments from the State Highway Fund."

New Revenues Held by Tobin As Imperative

Continued from Page 1

erty of corporations was removed from local taxation.

1924—Bank stock was removed from local taxation.

1936—Corporation machinery was removed from local taxation.

These last three changes cut Boston's potential revenue from $10,500,000 to less than $4,500,000 a year, he estimated.

Further encroachment on the local taxation sources by State and National governments is likely because of the defense program, the Mayor predicted.

On the brighter side, the Mayor asserted the city's financial condition is better today than when he took office, and is being steadily strengthened under his administration, while departments are being run with increasing efficiency.

"Our city government has made definite strides forward. Our financial structure has been strengthened, and our machinery of government is better managed and better operated," he declared in summary.

He cited specifically these favorable factors:

The Water Division showed a surplus in 1940 for the third consecutive year. Previously, it had consistently shown large deficits. The $400,000 surplus for 1940 will be applied to reduce the 1941 tax levy.

The Sumner Tunnel shows a deficit of only $308,000 for 1940, a continued reduction. Including a $50,000 State subsidy obtained by the Mayor for 1939 and 1940, the deficit has declined 40 per cent since this administration took office, the Mayor stated.

Welfare Reduced

Welfare borrowing, although still necessary, has been reduced. Only $15,000,000 has been borrowed to pay current relief costs in the three years of his administration, as compared with $21,000,000 in the three preceding years.

Tax collections in 1940 were about two per cent better than in 1939, with about 79 per cent of the levy collected by Dec. 31.

A cash surplus for the year 1940 will be revealed by the year's figures now being tabulated, the Mayor predicted. This money will be applied to reduce operating deficits of previous years. The Mayor gave no estimate of how large the surplus will be, although he said it would be $2,000,000 if the State were to pay all its welfare reimbursements currently. These payments customarily run many months behind the actual expenditures.

The welfare load has shown marked decline recently, and will undoubtedly have "a salutary effect" on the City's financial condition, he continued.

Rentals Collected

The City's Real Estate Division collected rentals on foreclosed property during 1940 exceeding its expenses by more than $10,000, the Mayor went on. Furthermore, it sold 79 parcels of foreclosed property for a total of $115,591, thus transferring the property back into tax-paying hands.

The City during 1940 will feel the effect of a State statute taking $500,000 in metropolitan costs from the shoulders of cities and towns in the metropolitan area. Boston will benefit to the extent of about $250,000, it is expected.

Speaking of the Boston Elevated Railway, operating deficits of which are annually assessed on Boston and other communities, the Mayor was guarded. He recounted the beginning of a study of the Elevated with co-operation of the Boston Finance Commission, and described the purpose of the study as "to ascertain if the charges have been made strictly in accordance with the provisions of the statute which authorized public control, and with due regard to the established principles of trustee management. . . ."

Although the Mayor said noncommittally that the study would show either that the charges have been "justified" or that "changes will have to be made," City Hall observers believe the Mayor expects the study to recommend changes which would alleviate this burden on Boston.

The Mayor's appearance before the Council followed his annual luncheon for the Councilors, which was held today at the Parker House.

Grand Juries Meet In Bay State

Grand juries in Middlesex and Suffolk Counties convened today, both of which are expected to begin investigations within a few day into municipal activities in Cambridge, Boston and other cities.

The Middlesex County Grand Jury is expected to carry on the work of its predecessor in investigating affairs in Cambridge where Mayor John W. Lyons and others already have been indicted. District Attorney Robert F. Bradford is expected to bring new winesses before the Jury.

In Suffolk County, the Grand Jury is expected to begin studying evidence to be brought before it by District Attorney William J. Foley's staff on charges of privilege in the Boston market district, which is owned and supervised by the City.

Gardner Has $50,000 Fire

GARDNER, Mass., Jan. 6 (AP)—Fire, blamed on an overheated vulcanizing machine in a shoe repairing shop, damaged a business and apartment block today, causing an estimated loss unofficially set at $50,000.

Honored

Pirie MacDonald

Clarence Francis

President of General Foods Corporation, who will be Honorary Chairman of the Program Committee for the 37th annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America, to be held at the Hotel Statler May 25 to 29.

Cardinal Sees Whole of U. S. Against War

Warning that certain elements within the United States and certain nations without are "gradually sliding us all into the war." William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, held today that "the universal sentiment of the people of this country" is against war.

Describing the present wars in the world as being "carried on for selfish reasons, for imperialistic reasons," and "cloaked with the highest sort of hyprocrisy," Cardinal O'Connell said that Congress and every member of the United States Government must know that "the vast majority of our people want peace."

The Cardinal said in an address Sunday:

"If at the time of this crisis people who rather sneeringly look down on us suddenly find a great love for us with gifts, commonly called bribes, you have only to look about to see what is happening."

Americans are not, he added, "entirely without intelligence, although some of our high and mighty neighbors look upon us as a crude people, to be patronized and to be used."

In a reference to the duty of members of Congress the Cardinal said: "They are not responsible for the order of the universe nor of the world; they are responsible for the peace and prosperity and order of America."

The Cardinal, who several times has spoken out against war for America, and recently said he could not understand the opposition in America to feeding the peoples of Europe, declared his position: "Don't let them put me down as a pacifist or an appeaser. I am not an appeaser in their sense of the word."

Pope's Peace Hopes

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 6 (AP)—Pope Pius XII said yesterday there could be no foretelling where the march of events would lead, "but our longings, our prayer, our wish is a just and durable peace and ordered tranquillity for the world."

Referring briefly to the war, the Pope said that "in the present hour in which the heavens are disturbed by guarded, suspected nights, your spirit, while nobly observing the seriousness or rather the austerity of a life which excludes all light-heartedness and every frivolous pleasure incompatible for every gentle heart with the spectacle of so much suffering, feels ever deeper the impulse toward charitable work which impels you toward increasing and multiplying by your merits the release of human miseries and poverty."

For U. S. in Barter

Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., eldest son of the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, told a meeting at Ford Hall in Boston yesterday that the United States would be better off in competing economically with a barter system of trade under a Nazi-dominated Europe than by engaging in a total war on the side of Britain. America's economy, he said, could not stand the strain of a total war.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Dinner of the Women's Republican Club. Dr. Samuel Hazzard Cross, professor of Slavic languages and literatures at Harvard, will speak on "National Defense." At 46 Beacon Street, Boston, 7:00 p. m.

Tuesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Miniature Rooms" with lantern slides, in the lecture hall, by Mrs. Sayward, at 11:00 a. m.

Weekly luncheon of The Advertising Club of Boston, Frank J. Wall, Vice-President in Charge of Traffic, of the New Haven Railroad, will present a sound film "This is New England." Hotel Statler, 12:30 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, musicale by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Paul Bregor, pianist, at 2:45 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Constructive Forces in the Far East," by G. Sidney Phelps. Second of a series entitled "America Among the Nations," sponsored by the Bureau of University Travel, at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 28 Newbury Street, Boston, at 8:15 p. m.

Free public lecture at Simmons College, by Miss Judith Matlack of the department of English, entitled "Pink-and-White Tyranny in the Novel," third of a series, Main Building, 300 Fenway, at 8:00 p. m.

Providence Installs Council As Charter Goes Into Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6—The 26-member City Council taking office today, as Providence puts its new charter into effect, replaces a bicameral body which conducted city affairs for 108 years without major change and which for the past three years enjoyed the dubious distinction of being the largest City Council in the United States. It had 52 members.

This is a happy day for those advocates of reform who for years struggled to bring a new charter to Providence. None believes the new system is perfect, but a majority agrees it is an improvement over the unwieldy and antiquated system it supersedes.

Biggest improvement is the substitution of a one-chamber Council for the bicameral Council. Since Providence was incorporated in 1832 the city has had two chambers—a Board of Aldermen and a Common Council. All but a few American cities abandoned the bicameral system years ago, but Providence hung on.

The new charter also clarifies the authority vested in the Mayor. Heretofore some executive functions have been scattered among various Council committees.

Dennis J. Roberts, a Democrat, was sworn in today as the first Mayor to serve under the new charter system. He defeated Mayor Collins, Republican, last November 56,480 to 39,212.

In two respects the new charter is not up to expectations.

Organizations which pioneered in the cause of charter reform—the Governmental Research Bureau, the League of Women Voters and the Charter Reform League, for instance—had advocated proportional representation and a small, single-chamber council of fewer than 15 members.

The State Supreme Court ruled, however, that an amendment to the Constitution would be necessary before proportional representation could be introduced, and amending the Rhode Island constitution is a long, tedious process. The size of the new Council, 26 members, is a compromise between those who urged a smaller body and those who for one reason or another, mostly political, saw merit in numbers.

The compromise also permits Providence to retain its old ward system of 13 wards. Under the old system one Alderman and three councilmen are elected from each of the 13 wards. Terms are two years. The Mayor, as formerly, is elected at large for two years.

The wheels for charter reform began moving in June, 1939 when Mayor John F. Collins appointed an 11-member commission to draft a new charter and submit it for consideration.

Headed by Charles P. Sisson, long active in the G. O. P. in this state, the commission included a Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Charles C. Curran; a Protestant minister, the Rev. Samuel A. Livingston; a former Mayor, Joseph H. Gainor, and other civic leaders.

The commission conducted hearings during the summer and submitted its proposed charter September 30, 1939.

At a special election November 7, 1939 the charter was approved by the voters 19,355 to 13,859. Only 27.4 per cent of the eligible voters bothered to cast ballots.

Opposition appeared in the legislature and for a time fears were expressed that the new charter would be pigeon holed. It was brought out finally, however, and passed April 19, 1940, with only a few minor changes from the original. Gov. William H. Vanderbilt signed it a week later.

Maine Legislators Seek New Sources of Revenue

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 6—As the Maine Legislators roll up their sleeves this week not the least of the State's problems will, as usual, be that of finding additional revenue should old age assistance and other programs be accelerated as demanded.

Maine is the only New England State that does not now have some form of luxury tax, and there is likely to be a move by the Legislature toward a tobacco tax with a possible extension to other commodities.

With the prices of many commodities rising, it is not likely that any move for a general sales tax will meet with favor.

Financial Report

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows looks with pride upon the financial record of his Administrations. A joint statement of the State's financial condition by the State Controller and State Auditor, presented at the close of the old administration, showed:

1. Cash on hand $3,291,085.37;
2. Not a single temporary loan in anticipation of taxes on the record at the time and that during the four years no such loans have been required.

"At no time during the current year has the payment of any bills, properly approved by departments, institutions, etc., been delayed on account of lack of availability of cash therefor," the report stated.

The statement reported the sum of $207,003.21 in the contingent fund at the close of the calendar year. Outstanding, unmatured bonds of the State as of Dec. 31, 1940, totaled $27,653,500, including a $1,000,000 highway bond issue and a $1,000,000 defense bond issue, both of which are outstanding in full and were issued during the last six months.

Sewall's Program

Many of the suggestions contained in Gov. Sumner Sewall's inaugural were well received, particularly that which suggested curbing powers of the Executive Council so that acts of that body might be more in accord with the duties of the Council as set forth in the Constitution.

Governor Sewall's suggestion of a four-year term for Governor, if adopted by the Legislature, would require a Constitutional amendment. Observers noted his plan called for holding State elections in other than Presidential years.

While there would be more saving to the State, if the State and National elections could be held at the same time, as in many States, the Governor indicated he felt separate elections more advisable so that emphasis would be placed on State issues. Mindful of the close National election in Maine last November as compared with the Republican sweep in the September State election some of the Democrats may be excused if they point out that perhaps Republicans might find this another good reason for wanting separate elections.

As expected, Senator Nathaniel Tompkins, who headed the Legislative investigating committee, became the new President of the Senate and George D. Varney, Berwick Republican, became Speaker of the House.

Major changes in the personnel of the State Administration found Carl R. Smith, Exeter, prominent Granger, succeeding Frank Washburn as Commissioner of Agriculture and Frank I. Cowan, Portland attorney, succeeding Franz U. Burkett, who sought re-election as Attorney General. Other State officials held their posts in the results of the party caucus.

Railroad Loses $4,411,837 Suit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Supreme Court upheld today a Circuit Court decision allowing the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company $4,411,837 damages against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for rejection of a 999-year lease of street railway property in several Connecticut towns.

Justice Reed delivered the opinion. Justices Douglas, Black and Frankfurter dissented.

The lease was rejected in 1935 after the New Haven underwent reorganization in the Federal Bankruptcy court. It had 969 years to run.

Representative Resigns

Representative John F. Manning, Democrat of Marlboro, member of the House of Representatives since 1935, today submitted his resignation as a Representative in order to accept a position in the income division of the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue.

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Stage, Music, and Screen News in Boston—Art Exhibitions

Two Plays Due in January; Merivale in 'Talley Method'

The first Monday of the new year finds four theaters open but all of the current attractions are continuing engagements and nothing new is scheduled to arrive tonight. Unless there is some change in arrangements, three of the current shows are scheduled to depart at the end of the week. They are "Crazy with the Heat" at the Shubert, "Lady in the Dark" at the Colonial, and "Battle of Angels" at the Wilbur.

At the Civic Repertory, "Life with Father," continues on its way, beginning its fifteenth week tonight. Next week it apparently will have only one competitor in town, S. N. Behrman's new comedy, "The Talley Method," with Ina Claire in the starring role. The Playwrights' Company is planning to bring the production to the Plymouth on Jan. 13 for a single week's engagement on the way to New York.

An announcement from the Playwrights says that Philip Merivale is flying East from Hollywood to take the place of John Halliday, who is incapacitated. Mr. Merivale will be co-starred with Miss Claire. Because of the change in the cast, the Baltimore engagement of the play, which was to have opened tonight, has been cancelled and the world première will be in Boston. The company will go from here to Cleveland and possibly to one or two other cities before arriving in Manhattan.

Behrman's new play has been directed by Mr. Shumlin. In the cast are Hiram Sherman, who was last seen in Boston in "Boyd's Shop" at the Copley, Anne Burr, Dean Harens, and John Abbott. The setting has been designed by Jo Mielziner.

★ ★ ★

Nugent-Thurber Play

The one other booking in sight at present is "The Male Animal," James Thurber's and Elliott Nugent's play, which comes to the Wilbur on Jan. 20 as the fourth offering in the subscription series. The play was produced in New York last season by Herman Shumlin, and has been on tour through the Middle West.

Elliott Nugent, who is back on the stage after absence of a decade, heads the cast of "The Male Animal." Among the other players are Leon Ames, Elizabeth Love, Matt Briggs, Ivan Simpson, Regina Wallace, Minna Phillips, Julie Stevens, Don De Fore, Robert Scott, Richard Beckhard, Eula Belle Moore, and Johnny James.

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'Last Weeks' for Father

Oscar Serlin is announcing "last weeks" of the engagement of "Life With Father" in Boston. The company headed by Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern opened here on Sept. 30, and at the conclusion of the run in Boston will go to Philadelphia. No date has been set yet for the opening in Philadelphia.

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Beacon Hill Revivals

The New England Repertory Company will revive three of its earlier productions this week. The schedule calls for a performance of Thornton Wilder's "Our Town" Thursday evening, Eugene O'Neill's "Diff'rent" Friday, and "East Lynne" Saturday. Next week there will be two performances of "Our Town" and one of "East Lynne."

★ ★ ★

In Manhattan

It seems that "Crazy with the Heat" and "Lady in the Dark" will be opening against each other in New York next week, both of them on Thursday night. According to report in Manhattan, the premiere of the Willie Howard-Luella Gear revue will be two days earlier than previously planned.

Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse, the playwrights of "Life With Father," will open their production of Joseph Kesselring's play, "Arsenic and Old Lace," on Friday of this week instead of waiting until next Monday.

"Lady Who Came to Stay," which opened at Maxine Elliott's last Thursday, closed Saturday after four performances.

Eleanora Mendelssohn and Lydia St. Clair have been made featured players in the cast of "Flight to the West," Elmer Rice's play, which spent Christmas week in Boston and is now at the Guild Theater in New York. It is reported that the company took in $12,000 in its first week in Manhattan.

Star and Authors of "Lady in the Dark"

Gertrude Lawrence is shown in two aspects, with the aid of the mirror held by Moss Hart, who concocted the plot of the piece now in its second and final week at the Colonial Theater. Kurt Weill, who devised the music, is seen at the keyboard at the left, while Ira Gershwin, author of the lyrics, leaning on the piano, studies the book.

'First Stop to Heaven'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"First Stop to Heaven," which opened at the Windsor Theater last evening, is an inept comedy. The title bears only a vague relation to the play. The actors seemed baffled, for which one could not blame them. The general uncertainty was not relieved by one's feeling that several in the cast were not sure of their lines.

In an old-fashioned Sixth Avenue rooming house, Norman Rosten introduces us to the landlady, who would like to make a match between a pulp magazine author and a nurse; a small-time gangster with romantic notions about the young lady; a nice Jewish pedlar, and a bewildered building inspector.

The play may have been intended by Mr. Rosten as an allegory. For, after the romantic landlady has attempted to make her roomers behave like a family to baffle the building inspector and evade eviction, it develops that a subway is coming through and the old house must be dynamited. Whether for allegorical or practical reasons, there seemed no alternative for Mr. Rosten but to end his play by blowing up the old place.

Joe E. Marks, in the role of the Jewish razor blade pedlar with lofty ideals, makes more sense than any of the other assembled folk. Until he is forced to carry the comedy, the pedlar is a delightful incidental character. The principal players are Alison Skipworth, Taylor Holmes, and James Bell.

'First Stop to Heaven'

New comedy by Norman Rosten, presented by Margaret Hewes. Directed by Robert Henderson. Setting designed by Louis Kennel. Beginning Jan. 5, at the Windsor Theater. The cast includes:

Eva Golden	Alison Skipworth
Carl Golden	Taylor Holmes
Mailman	Willard Cary
Checkers	Stanley Ackerman
KK	Frank Maxwell
Ruth	Elena Ryerson
Borgman	Eduard Franz
Richard	Erik Walz
Tony	William Challee
Mrs. Parsons	Frances Brandt
Building Inspector	James Bell
Alter	Joe E. Marks
Salesman	Douglas Rowland
Policeman	Robert K. Adams
Jerry	James Hayes
Mike	Edward Jurist

Films in Prospect

Films announced to open in the first-run movie houses this week include the following:

State and Orpheum—"Arizona," with Jean Arthur; and "Angels Over Broadway." Opening Saturday.

Metropolitan — "Second Chorus," with Paulette Goddard and Fred Astaire; and "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." Beginning Thursday.

Paramount and Fenway—"Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters, Gale Page, and Claude Rains; and "The Case of the Black Parrot." Beginning on Wednesday.

Concert Calendar

Thursday, Jan. 9

Concert by the Women's Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, conductor. Heinrich Gebhard soloist. Jordan Hall at 8:15.

Concert by the Chamber Opera Company of the Young Artists Association. Civic Repertory Music Hall at 8:30.

Friday, Jan. 10

Concert by the Stradivarius Quartet. Brattle Hall, Cambridge, at 3.

Chamber Opera Company concert in Civic Repertory Music Hall, at 8:30.

Saturday, Jan. 11

Concert by the Chamber Opera Company in Civic Repertory Music Hall, at 2:30 and 8:30.

Concert by the Budapest Quartet in Jordan Hall. 8:30.

Sunday, Jan. 12

Recital by Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, in Symphony Hall, at 3:30.

Concert by Persis Cox, pianist, assisted by Georges Mager, trumpet; Barbara Werner, violin; Elizabeth Lobdell, violoncello; Georges Moleux, bass; Elizabeth Hastings, violin, and Nicholas Richardson, viola. Copley-Plaza Hotel, at 3:30.

Art Exhibitions

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of oils, water colors, music and books by members of the Copley Society and the Boston Branch of the National League of American Penwomen. Through Jan. 17.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Blanche E. Colman. Through Jan. 18.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Water colors of Morocco, Spain and Portugal by Edgar Bohlman. Through Jan. 18. Sculpture by Ann Wolfe

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Philip Little. Through Jan. 18.

Holman's Print Shop, Inc., 5a Park Street—Etchings of ships and planes by C. J. A. Wilson.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street — Exhibition of American Plastics, 1940. Through Jan. 12.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street — Abstract photography organized by the Museum of Modern Art, New York. Through Jan. 20.

Twentieth Century Club — Water colors and sketches by pupils of the Wheeler School, Providence. Through Jan. 16.

M. M. Ross Co., 72 Huntington Avenue—Paintings by members of the Lynn Art Club. Through Jan. 18.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—First Boston exhibition of the work of Alfonzo Benavides. Through Jan. 18.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Museum of Arts, Cambridge—Open 9-5 daily, except Sundays and holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts — Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Miniature Rooms by Mrs. James Ward Thorne, Special Exhibition Galleries (upper). Works of George Wales, Print Galleries, to Feb. 2. Cartoons by David Low, Special Exhibition Galleries (lower), to Feb. 2.

Concerts to Come

The complete program to be given by the Young Artists Association in Civic Repertory Music Hall, evenings of Jan. 9, 10, and 11, and afternoon of Jan. 11, follows:

"See the Conquering Heroes Come," from "Xerxes," by Handel; "With Drooping Wings," by Purcell; "Where the Bee Sucks" (a cappella) and "Which Is the Properest Day to Sing" (a cappella), by Dr. Thomas Arne; the Young Artists Association Chorus directed by David Holden; piano accompaniments by Edwin Davis.

"The Man With the Moustachio," ballet by Hans Wiener, with music after Dr. Arne, edited by Robert Strassburg; the Hans Wiener Workshop Group featuring Harry Coble; piano accompaniments by Margaret Kurkjian and Louise Voskerchian.

"Thomas and Sally," a chamber opera by Dr. Arne; Chamber Opera Company of the Young Artists Association of Boston featuring Elizabeth Golden, Wesley Boynton, Dorothy MacNeil, and Richard Robinson; George Reeves, musical director; Harlan Grant, dramatic director; sets designed by Irving Berlow; piano accompaniments by George Reeves and Wilfred Churchill.

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Composers' Forum

Unfamiliar music of the Eighteenth Century will be featured by the Composers' Forum-Laboratory of the Massachusetts WPA Music Project, Monday evening, Jan. 12, at Huntington Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue. An orchestra of 30 members of the Massachusetts WPA Symphony, Attilio Poto conducting, and the combined WPA Male Chorus and the Women's WPA Chorus will take part. The program:

Overture to the Opera "Orione" ..... Johann Christian Bach
Wedding Cantata for chorus and Orchestra ..... Johann Sebastian Bach
Sinfonia for Orchestra ..... J. W. Stamitz

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Concert for Young People

The Stradivarius Quartet, with Mrs. Langdon Warner as assisting artist, will offer the following program for young people in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, Friday afternoon, Jan. 10: Mozart, Quartet in C major (K. 465); Brahms, Andante from Piano Quintet in F minor; Schubert, Theme and Variations ("Death and the Maiden"); Debussy, the Assez vif et très rythmé from Quartet in G minor.

★ ★ ★

Gloria Greene

Gloria Greene, child pupil of Ethel Leginska, will play these piano works in Steinert Hall, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 18: Beethoven, Sonata, op. 14, No. 4; Mendelssohn, Fantasie, F sharp minor; Debussy, "Children's Corner."

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Bach Cantata Club

The Bach Cantata Club, Mrs. Langdon Warner, conductor, will give its first concert of the season in Memorial Church, Harvard University, Sunday, Jan. 19, at 5 p. m. The concert is open to the public. The program:

Music for the New Year, from Part V of the Christmas Oratorio ..... J. S. Bach
Alleluia, from the motet "Exultate, jubilate" ..... Mozart
Agnus Dei, from the Coronation Mass ..... Mozart
Offertorium for the feast of St. John the Baptist ..... Mozart
Cantata for organ, two violins, and chorus: Vom Himmel hoch da komm ich her" ..... Max Reger

★ ★ ★

St. Olaf Choir

The St. Olaf Choir, from St. Olaf College in Minnesota, Dr. F. Melius Christiansen, director, will sing in Symphony Hall, Tuesday evening, Jan. 28. They sing from memory, and without accompaniment. This concert will be sponsored by the New England Committee for Christian Refugees.

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Sanromá in Review

Jesús María Sanromá, who is giving his first Boston piano recital in five years in Jordan Hall on Tuesday evening Jan. 14, was born in 1903, in Puerto Rico, of Catalonian parents. He was sent to this country in 1917 by the Puerto Rican Government to complete his musical education at the New England Conservatory of Music.

His teachers have been Mme. Antoinette Szumowska in Boston, Alfred Cortot in Paris, and Artur Schnabel in Berlin. In 1924 he made his recital debut in Boston and in 1926 his orchestral debut with Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Rachmaninoff's Second Piano Concerto.

Since then he has given recitals in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid, Barcelona, and many American cities. He has appeared with orchestras in France, Canada, Mexico, and the United States. He has also played at the first Pan-American Chamber Music Festival in Mexico City, Library of Congress Festival, Pittsfield Festival, Worcester Festival, and Berkshire Festival. He has given the world premieres of Hill's Concertino and Dukelsky's "Dédicaces," of Hindemith's Third Viola Sonata, and of Piston's Concertino, as well as the first American performances of works by Honegger, Stravinsky, Ravel, and Hindemith.

Water Colors by Hopkinson On View at Symphony Hall

On view in the foyer of Symphony Hall and open to the public during concert hours is an exhibition of water colors by Charles Hopkinson. It is a well selected display and the positive character of Mr. Hopkinson's style makes these aquarelles carry across this large room. The pictures, to be sure, would be seen to better advantage in daylight.

Charles Hopkinson was born in Cambridge in 1869. His fame is now far-spread and he is listed as one of the eminent living American artists. He is better known in his capacity as portraitist than as water colorist. As official portraitist he painted the delegates at the Versailles Peace Conference and he has portrayed many a notable American scholar and educator.

If some of Mr. Hopkinson's typical official portraits had also been hung on display at Symphony Hall, spectators would undoubtedly be surprised at the difference between this artist's water colors and personal portrayals. For Mr. Hopkinson seems to have used water color as a means of personal expression, as a release from the strain in portrait painting. He knows how to deliver a naturalistic and acceptable likeness, painting fact and feature so that they are recognizable and not transformed by fancy.

The suppressed fancifulness breaks out in the water colors. The artist is not regulated by the shape of a nose, or the transparency of a pair of spectacles. The aquarelles are notable for their emphasis upon abstract design. They are painted with a few decisive thrusts of line, a few broad washes to indicate planes, dots and curlicues just sufficient to indicate foliage, surf, boats, or people.

Mr. Hopkinson in his water colors is definitely a modern artist seeking to shape the material which he sees outdoors into a pattern which has its own rhythmic character. He leaves a great deal to the imagination of the spectator leading him into the picture with a positive, baton-like indication and then forcing him to work out the path of design by a few allusive accents and indications. Paul Cézanne in his later days practiced the art of omission. More and more he believed in less and less pigment, making each stroke of color speak more eloquently and actuate the design with greater force. The artists who have benefited by the Cézanne viewpoint have been the ones who were capable of subjecting themselves to a stern discipline in simplified or abstracted design.

Mr. Hopkinson has not freed himself completely from naturalism. There are moments when he shows some affinity with John Singer Sargent or with J. W. M. Turner. The water colors at Symphony Hall reveal all his tendencies; they show his range, his strength, and his weaknesses. At his best Charles Hopkinson is dynamic and exciting. **D. A.**

'Twelfth Night' Cake

The twelfth night after Christmas will be observed tonight at the St. James Theater, New York, with appropriate music and a Twelfth Cake ceremony.

Helen Hayes, Maurice Evans, and the rest of the cast in the Theater Guild-Gilbert Miller production of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"—named after this festival—will join the audience in the celebration after the final curtain.

The ceremony will resemble as closely as possible the Twelfth Night celebrations customarily held in London each year on the stages of the Covent Garden, Drury Lane, and Old Vic.

Miss Hayes will cut the Twelfth Cake, the feature of Twelfth Night festivities.

New York Dance Notes

Martha Graham's recital, scheduled for Jan. 5, has been postponed to Jan. 19, at the Cort Theater. She will be assisted by her company in a program which includes the new "Letter to the World," revised, and "El Penitente," also new, along with the popular "Every Soul is a Circus."

Argentinita and her Spanish Ensemble, introducing the new male partner, Federico Rey, will make their first Broadway appearance of the season at the Fifty-first Street Theater on Jan. 13. They have previously appeared in the Students Dance Recitals series at the Washington Irving High School and the Dance Theater Series of the Y. M. H. A.

The Original Ballet Russe, having established a record by its approximately two-months stay at the Fifty-first Street Theater, minus a holiday respite, will close the engagement on Jan. 12 and go on tour.

The Ballet Theater, returned from a six-weeks engagement with the Chicago Opera, is preparing for a New York season to open late in January.

George Bockman, Jerome Andrews, Dorothy Byrd, and June McLaren, are dancing in Moss Hart's new musical play, "Lady in the Dark," starring Gertrude Lawrence, which opened in Boston on Dec. 30.

Film Comedy Series

New York

Beginning today the Museum of Modern Art Film Library will be showing a new film series, "Forty Years of American Film Comedy, Part II." There will be 24 films, arranged in 11 programs, to be offered in rotation through March 30. The series will be shown in the Museum's auditorium daily including Saturdays at 4 p. m., and on Sundays at 2 and 4 p. m.

The schedule is as follows:

1. "The Thin Man" (W. S. Van Dyke, director; 1934), with William Powell and Myrna Loy. Jan. 6, 17, 28; Feb. 8, 19; March 2, 13, 24.

2. "What, No Beer?" (Edward Sedgwick; 1933) with Buster Keaton and Jimmy Durante. Jan. 7, 18, 29; Feb. 9, 20; March 3, 14, 25.

3. "Bombshell" (Victor Fleming; 1933), with Jean Harlow, Lee Tracy, Frank Morgan, Franchot Tone. Jan. 8, 19, 30; Feb. 10, 21; March 4, 15, 26.

4. "Million Dollar Legs" (Edward Cline; 1932), with Jack Oakie, W. C. Fields, Lyda Roberti. Jan. 9, 20, 31; Feb. 11, 22; March 5, 16, 27.

5. "Trouble in Paradise" (Ernst Lubitsch; 1932), with Miriam Hopkins, Herbert Marshall. Jan. 10, 21; Feb. 1, 12, 23; March 6, 17, 28.

6. "Hands Up" (Clarence Badger; 1926), with Raymond Griffith, Marian Nixon; "Two Tars" (James Parrott; 1928), with Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy. Jan. 11, 22; Feb. 2, 13, 24; March 7, 18, 29.

7. "Dream of a Rarebit Fiend" (Edwin S. Porter; 1906); "High and Dizzy" (Hal Roach; 1920), with Harold Lloyd; "The Navigator" (Donald Crisp and Buster Keaton; 1924), with Mr. Keaton. Jan. 12, 23; Feb. 3, 14, 25; March 8, 19, 30.

8. "He Comes Up Smiling" (Henry McClunn; 1918), with Douglas Fairbanks; "A Modern Musketeer" (Allan Dwan; 1918), with Mr. Fairbanks. Jan. 13, 24; Feb. 4, 15, 26; March 9, 20.

9. Charlie Chaplin in four Essanay comedies (1915): "A Night in the Show," "Work," "A Night Out," "Carmen" Reels 4 and 5. Jan. 14, 25; Feb. 5, 16, 27; March 10, 21.

10. Charlie Chaplin in four Mutual comedies (1916): "The Count," "The Floorwalker," "Behind the Screen," and "The Pawn Shop." Jan. 15, 26; Feb. 6, 17, 28; March 11, 22.

11. Charlie Chaplin in four Mutual comedies (1917): "The Cure," "The Immigrant," "The Adventurer," and "Easy Street." Jan. 16, 27; Feb. 7, 18; March 1, 12, 23.

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Battle of Angels," by Tennessee Williams, starring Miriam Hopkins. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Revue

Shubert—
"Crazy With the Heat," starring Willie Howard and Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

Musical Play

Colonial—
"Lady in the Dark," presented by Sam H. Harris. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Too Many Husbands," Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "The Letter," Bette Davis. 3:15, 6:20, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 12, 3:25, 6:45, 10:10. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:35, 4:55, 8:20. B. C.-Tennessee football pictures. 11:30 a. m. 2:55 6:10, 9:40.

Fine Arts—
"Mozart," 1:30, 3:30, 5:35, 7:35, 9:45. "March of Times—Arms and the Men. U. S." 1, 3, 5:10, 7:10 9:15

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:35 a. m., 3:05 6:30, 9:55.— "The Saint in Palm Springs," Dennis Morgan and James Craig. 10:10 a. m., 1:35 5:05, 8:30. B. C. pictures: 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. "Information Please." 11:25 a. m., 2:55 6:20 9:45.

Kenmore—
"Down Argentine Way" Don Ameche 2, 4:15, 9:55. "The Man Who Talked Too Much," George Raft. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. 9:45 a. m. 1:10, 4:40, 8:09. B. C.-Tennessee football game. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 9:10.

Modern—
"Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 10:50 a. m., 2:35 6:15, 10. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 9:15 a. m., 12:55, 4:40 8:20 B. C.-Tennessee football pictures. 12:15 4 7:45.

Orpheum—
"Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 11:55 a. m., 3:25 6:50, 10:20. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Bonita Granville. 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 5:10, 8:40. B. C.-Tennessee football. 3, 6:25, 9:55.

Paramount—
"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:50, 10:10. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:15. B. C.-Tennessee football pictures. 11:40, a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith and Irene Hervey. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. Stage Show; 11:55 a. m., 3, 6, 9. B. C.-Tennessee football game. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:15, 10:15.

Scollay—
"Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 10:50 a. m., 2:36, 6:25, 10:10. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 12:55, 4:40, 8:30. B. C.-Tennessee football pictures. 10:15 a. m., 12:25, 4:10, 8.

South Station Theater—
"See Why," "Power and the Land," "Radio's 'Take It or Leave It,'" "Hollywood's Picture People," "Alice in Movieland," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 11:55 a. m., 3:25, 6:50, 10:20. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Bonita Granville. 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 5:10, 8:40. B. C.-Tennessee football pictures. 3, 6:25, 9:55.

Telepix—
Ripley's "Believe It or Not," "Gay Havana," "Power and the Land," "Hollywood Night Club," "Take It or Leave It" (Quiz), "Tricks of the Camera," Disney Cartoon and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"Chamber of Horrors," 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15 p. m. "Port of Seven Seas," Wallace Beery. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:40.

Uptown—
"Pastor Hall," Nova Pilbeam and Wilfrid Lawson. 1:05, 4:40, 8:20. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 2:55, 6:30, 10:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche. "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne 2 and 8.
Capitol: "City of Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert, and Hedy Lamarr. "I Can't Give You Anything but Love, Baby." 2. Continuous from 6:45.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 1:45. Continous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." 1:45 and 8.
BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Hit Parade of 1941," 1:50, 5, 8:15. Pastor Hall." 3:30, 6:45, 10.
Brookline Village: "City of Conquest," James Cagney, 3:12, 6:20, 9:28. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:50, 4:58, 8:06.
Cleveland Circle: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 1:45 and 7:48.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 3:10, 6:30, 10. "Dancing on a Dime," 1:30, 4:55, 8:20. B. C.-Tennessee football pictures. 2:40, 6:10, 9:35.
CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Meet the Missus." 2 and 8.
DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 3:20, 9:20. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean. "Gambling on the High Seas," Wayne Morris. 2. Continuous from 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 3:15, 9:25. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Kit Carson" Jon Hall. "The Letter," Bette Davis. 1:45 and 7:45.
EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Arise, My Love," "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:45 and 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Too Many Girls," 3:14, 9:33. "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. 1:39, 7:58.
Park: "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant. "Glamour for Sale." 1:30 and 7:45.
HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Long Voyage Home," "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now." 1:30 and 7:45.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 3:11, 9:11. "Dancing on a Dime." 1:53, 7:35.
Hyde Park: "I'm Still Alive," Kent Taylor. 3:20, 9:20. "Stranger on the Third Floor." Peter Lorre. 2:10, 8:10.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." 1:45 and 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. 2:30, 8:15. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 4, 9:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 3:11, 6:25, 9:39. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:35, 4:49, 8:03.
Mystic: "I'm Still Alive," Kent Taylor. 2, 7, 10. "The Letter," Bette Davis. 3:15, 8:25.
Maplewood: "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. "Meet the Missus." 1:45. Continuous from 7.
Orpheum: Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "The Quarterback," Wayne Morris. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.
MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. 1:45 and 8. "The Letter," Bette Davis. 3:34, 9:49.
MEDFORD — Fellsway: "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "East of the River," John Garfield. 1:45 and 7:45.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Brigham Young — Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. 1:30 and 7:30.
NATICK — Colonial: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Laddie," Tim Holt.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "Dancing on a Dime." 2 and 8.
NEWTON — Paramount: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.
NORWOOD—Norwood: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres.
QUINCY — Quincy: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry.
Strand: "Bitter Sweet," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers.
REVERE — Boulevard: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "I'm Still Alive," Kent Taylor. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "I'm Still Alive," Kent Taylor. 2 and 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. "Comin' Round the Mountain," 2 and 8.
Central and Ball Square: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2. Continuous from 6:30.
Davis Square: "Mortal Storm." "Last Alarm." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. "The Mummy's Hand." 2 and 7:45.
SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "East of the River," John Garfield. 2 and 7:30.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Knute Rockne—All American" Pat O'Brien. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Ski Patrol," Philip Dorn. 2:09, 7:54. "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. 3:25, 9:10.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. Continuous 2-11.
WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Public Deb. No. 1," Brenda Marshall. 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Ladies Must Live." 2 and 7:45.
WAVERLEY — Strand: "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 2 and 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Long Voyage Home," James Cagney and Ann Sothern. "Dance, Girl, Dance," Maureen O'Hara 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "East of the River," "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 8.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 3:25, 7:55. "Love, Honor, and Oh Baby," W. Ford. 2:15, 6:48, 10:07.

Entertainment Timetable

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS AND GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS — Jane PICKENS — Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St. W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

"MAKING SHOW-SHOP HISTORY" —Brooks Atkinson, N. Y. Times
ETHEL WATERS in THE NEW MUSICAL HIT
CABIN IN THE SKY
With TODD DUNCAN, REX INGRAM, KATHERINE DUNHAM and Her Dancers
Evgs. 1.10-3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 1.10-2.75
MARTIN BECK THEA., 45 St. W. of 8 Ave.

"Unmistakably a Hit."—Life Mag.
CHARLEY'S AUNT By Brandon Thomas
with JOSE FERRER
Arthur Margetson — Nedda Harrigan — Reynolds Denniston
CORT THEA, 48th St. E. of Broadway. BR. 9-0046
Evgs. 8:40. 55c-$3.30. Mats. WED. & SAT., 2:40

IT HAPPENS ON ICE
with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars and JOE COOK
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evenings including Sundays, 8:40—$1.10 to $2.75
Mats. Wed. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.20. No Mon. Perfs.
UNRESERVED 75c. SEATS ON SALE AT EACH PERFORMANCE WHEN DOORS OPEN

If It's a B. G. De Sylva Musical — It's the Hit of B'way
"A roaring musical. —Atkinson, Times
ETHEL MERMAN in
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
46 St. Th., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"A Perfect Musical."—Walter Winchell
William GAXTON — Vera ZORINA — Victor MOORE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"Witty, lively, friendly and topical."
—J. B. B., The Christian Science Monitor
HOLLYWOOD THEATRE ALLIANCE presents
MEET THE PEOPLE
An Intimate Topical Musical Revue
MANSFIELD Theat., West 47th St. CI. 5-3293
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c-$2.20

"Great Fun."—ANDERSON, Journ.-Amer
MAX GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
A New Comedy by
JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV
Based on the stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St. West of B'way. CI. 6-9353
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. TOM'W & WED. 2:40

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
COWL OLD ACQUAINTANCE
A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
with Kent Smith — PEGGY WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
MOROSCO Thea., W. 45th St. CI. 6-6230. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2:40

"A highly prized playgoing experience."
—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
THE CORN IS GREEN in ETHEL BARRYMORE
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st, W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

The Theatre Guild and Gilbert Miller present
HELEN HAYES — MAURICE EVANS
in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy
**TWELF

Bruins Recall Two Players From Hershey for Game—Amateurs Await Washington

McReavy and Bruce to Play Against Detroit Tomorrow

BULLETIN

Manager Art Ross has recalled Pat McReavy, center, and Gordon Bruce, left wing, from Hershey to face Detroit Red Wings tomorrow night. Two players, unnamed, will return to help Hershey in its next game Thursday.

Milt Schmidt received word today that his father had passed on and has gone home. He will rejoin the team in Montreal Saturday night.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Presumably it is not very important to others or something would be said about it, but why all the tie games in the National Hockey League? A few years ago when defensive hockey predominated and good backchecking wings were more important than goal scorers, low-scoring games and ties were plausible. Today, with offensive hockey stressed, tie contests seem amiss.

Last night the Bruins and Chicago Hawks went through 70 minutes of dull hockey and wound up tied at two-all. It gave the Bruins the questionable distinction of leading the league in tie games with a total of six out of 21 games played. Four clubs, Toronto, Rangers, Chicago and Americans, have played five ties and Canadiens three.

All told, there have been 30 tie games in the league to date and with the season less than half over there have been almost as many unsatisfactory overtime draws at the moment as occurred all last season. There were only 42 contests in all last year that ended with neither team winning. Visiting teams often are grateful for a tie game but home fans—and home fans support the league—leave the game disgruntled.

Three of the six ties the Bruins have played this season took place on Boston ice, the first against tomorrow night's opponent, Detroit, 4-4; the second against Rangers, 2-2, and last night. Unless Bruins get Bill Cowley and Roy Conacher back for use against the Red Wings tomorrow night they might do well to settle for a tie.

And the recalling of Gordon Bruce and Pat McReavy from Hershey would indicate that not only is there more than a little doubt concerning the return of Cowley and Conacher, but that Milt Schmidt, who retired in the third period because of knee injury, also will be out.

These Red Wings are flying at the present time and their rapid rise to a tie with Toronto for the league lead has been well earned. They have won five-straight games, two over Chicago and Toronto and one last night from Canadiens. The last time the Wings were beaten, incidentally, was when the Bruins whipped them, 5-3 in Detroit, Dec. 22.

Much of the credit for the Detroit success is being passed to Johnny Mowers, rookie goalie, who is a serious contender for the Vezina trophy as well. The young goalie in this five-game stretch has held the opposition to five goals and has the shutout of Canadiens last night to his credit.

If these Red Wings are really as good as their recent record implies, the Bruins will have to play better hockey than they displayed last night. It was without question the poorest game of hockey the Bruins have shown this season and there was no accounting for it. Chicago was weakened by the loss of its regular goalie and also played poorly, but the Bruins were off color all night and never seemed to get started.

The locals took the lead in the first period when Terry Reardon's passout from behind the net was deflected in the Chicago goal. Less than two minutes later Cooper tallied a long shot on a play with Bill Carse. In the third session the Hawks went to the front when Hergesheimer tipped in a long shot by Doug Bentley. Near the close of the third Dit Clapper drove a hard long one past Sam Lo Presti, spare Chicago goalie, to tie the score and there it remained through the overtime.

Sports Around the Hub

Venzke Faces Tenth Season

Gene Venzke will be launching his tenth indoor campaign when he answers the starting gun Saturday night in the Veterans of Foreign Wars third annual track meet at the Boston Garden. But like Glenn Cunningham, now retired, Gene seems to get better as he runs down through the years. He provided one of the big local thrills last winter by sprinting past Cunningham on the final lap to win the V. F. W. mile in 4m. 13.1s., a new meet record. Venzke stepped off his specialty at the last Millrose Games in 4m. 8.2s., for the best time of his career, yet trailed Chuck Fenske. Gene and Chuck meet again on Saturday.

* * *

Conflict abroad forced cancellation of the 1940 Olympics and disappointed many of our American track and field stars. However, the approaching winter indoor season should be keener than ever as a result. Had the athletes competed abroad this summer, they could not have remained at razor edge for the current winter campaign and the possibility of record times would have been slim. The headliners face the indoor schedule well rested.

* * *

Plans for the Jan. 30 baseball writers' banquet at the Copley-Plaza are rapidly taking shape and the affair will be as attractive as usual for those who follow the national pastime. As a matter of fact, the dinner has grown to such dimensions the past three years, the scribes no longer peddle tickets. Fans come flocking to them with requests. Tickets are again going by the handful and those interested had better get busy or they will be on the outside looking in.

* * *

Alice Marble opens her professional tennis tour this evening in Madison Square Garden, with England's Mary Hardwick her singles opponent. Blonde Alice was unbeatable in amateur ranks and expects to continue her popularity with the court public. The pros, including Don Budge and Bill Tilden, come to the Boston Garden the evening of Jan. 23.

* * *

Shorts . . . Powel Crosley gave each member of his Reds a portable radio for Christmas, suitably inscribed as follows: "Cincinnati Reds, World Champions, 1940." . . . Three guesses as to the make of the radio . . . The skiing crowd is happy again . . . Dit Clapper's third-period goal, that sent the Bruins into overtime last night in their Garden game with Chicago, was number 199 of his N. H. L. career . . . The sixth annual Eastern Seaboard Relay Carnival is booked for the Garden Saturday afternoon.

* * *

Schoolboy hockey card for the week: Greater Boston League games at the Garden Wednesday and Friday afternoons, and at the Arena Saturday afternoon; Boston Conference, Arena, Friday afternoon; Bay State League, Arena, Friday evening; Eastern Massachusetts League, Arena, Saturday night. . . . Recent attendance figures indicate that Chicago is the best hockey city on the N. H. L. circuit. . . . Although off to a disappointing start, the Black Hawks drew 136,099 in their first 10 games—an average of 13,700 a contest. . . . Buddy Hassett is touring army camps singing with a band.

* * *

Standouts at the Malden high track meet: Eddie Jackson of Ringe Tech in the 600, Joe Amirault of Malden in the 1,000 and Charley Betts of Malden in the 300. . . . It was Jackson's first win in a track meet. . . . Sam Lo Presti, young Black Hawk goalie, started life in Eveleth, Minn., which makes him one of the few American-born boys in big league hockey. . . . The B. C. Eagles will be hit hard by graduation next June, but Frank Leahy will get some first class sophomore material.

Harry Peters Wins U. S. Duckpin Title

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6 (AP)—Harry Peters of Bristol, Conn., a duckpin mauler virtually unknown in major tournament competition, won the sixth annual United States classic at the Recreation Alleys Saturday with a 15-game score of 2,109.

Peters' score, compiled on sets of 661, 707 and 740, set a new Central South Atlantic record by three pins. He won first prize of $1,000 in the $3,500 tournament.

Ed Blakeney of Washington won second place and $500 with a score of 2,083 and Ray Barnes of Richmond, Va., took third place and $400 with 2,047.

Steve Dyak of Willimantic, Conn., the defending titleholder whose 2,116 of last year se a tournament record, tied with Bozo Dente of Hartford, Conn., for fourth place with 2,040. Each won $275.

The tournament had 71 entries, a record number. The classic was sponsored by the National Duckpin Bowling Congress.

Crisler Sees Delay

ANN ARBOR, Mich (AP)—H. O. (Fritz) Crisler, University of Michigan football coach, sees trouble ahead on the gridiron because of the new football rules changes permitting unlimited player substitution and communication between a player and teammates upon entering the game.

"I personally think the rules committee would have gone far enough," said Crisler, President of the American Football Coaches Association, "if they had given us one or the other.

"With both, the change will have a tendency to delay the game and we'll have nothing but a parade of substitutes shuttling on and off the field.

"The ideal thing would have been to grant permission for a re-substitution once in each quarter. As the rule now stands some coaches, should they care to, could have two quarterbacks and alternate them on succeeding plays. This jockeying around may not be done, but there is nothing in the new rule to prevent it."

Crisler said the rule changes, "on the whole, would make the game more interesting from a spectator standpoint."

Bunts Popular With Reds

CINCINNATI (AP)—The sacrifice, say some of the old-timers, is a foreign thing in baseball but the Cincinnati Reds used it pretty heavily to win the world championship last year.

Over the Week-End Sports Happenings—

BANG
HUR-RAY!
CRASH
WHAT! ANOTHER NEW ENGLAND QUAKE?
NO! - JUST WELCOMING THAT CINDERELLA TEAM HOME FROM NEW ORLEANS
WHAT IT SOUNDED LIKE WHEN LEAHY BOYS ROLLED INTO THE SOUTH STATION SATURDAY
NOW TO SKI
SNOW FELL OVER THE WEEK END— SO DID SOME OF THE SKIERS
NOW IF CRONIN WOULD ONLY GET A COUPLE OF GOOD PITCHERS
KEEP YOUR EYE ON BROOKLYN THIS YEAR
THE OLD HOT STOVE LEAGUE IS JUST BEGINNING TO WARM UP ABOUT NOW
HERE, "SPIKE" YOU GROOM HIM FOR A WHILE AND SEE IF YOU CAN MAKE A WINNER OUT OF HIM
"DUCKY" TRIED HIS BEST AND SO WILL I
MR. ELI
SPIKE NELSON
YALE TOOK A NEW HEAD FOOTBALL COACH — EMERSON W. "SPIKE" NELSON REPLACING "DUCKY" POND

By a Staff Artist

Beetham, Herbert Return Saturday for V. F. W. Meet

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the arrival today of Charley Beetham's signed entry blank, local fans were assured of another thrill-packed 880-yard special in the Veterans of Foreign Wars third annual track and field meet Saturday evening on Boston Garden boards. The former Ohio State star, three times national champion at the metric distance, will probably get his chief competition from big John Borican, one-time world record holder at 880 yards, who entered earlier.

Although Beetham has been out of college for three years, he is running as well as when he won the National A. A. U. metric half mile in a record 1m. 50.2s., and became the first man to beat Johnny Woodruff, the Olympic outdoor champion. Charley captured the A. A. U. crown in 1936, again in '39 and retained it last year. He won the Princeton invitation race in '38 and '39. He also took the Big Ten Conference 880 twice, lowering the record on successive years.

Clean Sweep

Beetham captured the applause of the local crowd last winter when he made a clean sweep of his appearances here in invitation races. He beat Campbell Kane, Woodruff, Borican and Sanford Goldberg in the V. F. W. 880 in 1m. 56.5s. Charley also ran down Harold Cagle and Bill Fritz in the Prout 600, and edged Jimmy Herbert and Johnny Quigley in the B. A. A. Hollis 600. That Beetham-Herbert duel in the Hollis special was one to remember.

Herbert, incidentally, has sent in his entry for the 600 here Saturday, and although he will not face Beetham, will find himself surrounded by a classy field. The 600 card is still incomplete, but one of Herbert's rivals will be Johnny Campbell, the Fordham University sophomore. Campbell is unknown in this city and, as a matter of fact, will be making his first trophy race start Saturday. However, the boy is picked by New York critics as a coming champion and his début in fast company should be interesting.

Herbert has been a headliner in the 600-yard field for five seasons and is at his best on the boards. This will be his ninth start in the Boston Garden. Five times he has triumphed here, breaking a record on four occasions. In 1938 at the B. A. A. Games, he established the all-time Hub standard of 1m. 12.3s. for his favorite distance. At present the lanky star holds the world indoor mark of 1m. 10.8s. for the 600 and for the 440—48.4s. He also holds the I. C. A. A. A. A. standard of 1m. 11.2s. for the 600.

* * *

The V. F. W. card will also include, as usual, the one- and two-mile invitation runs, and the 50-yard dash. Don Lash is expected to defend his two-mile crown, and, judging by his easy victory in the recent A. A. U. cross-country, is primed for another torrid indoor campaign. Fred Vietor of Williams College was the 50-yard sprint winner last winter. Gene Venzke out-distanced the field in the mile.

* * *

The card will carry the usual college, club and high school relay races. Although these races seldom feature "name" athletes, they add color and thrills to every invitation meet. Even the so-called "midgets," the high school freshman relayers, manage to bring the Garden to its feet.

Alice Marble Opens Tennis Tour Tonight

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Tennis, after establishing that it is not a "sissy" sport, is being handed back to the girls this winter on the annual tour of the professionals.

The incomparable Alice Marble is the headliner as the pro troupe opens its four and a half month coast to coast odyssey tonight at Madison Square Garden and thus, for the first time since Suzanne Lenglen of France made the circuit with Mary K. Browne in 1926, the nation will have an opportunity to see a world's women's champion playing professionally.

Miss Marble, who spent last winter singing in a Manhattan night spot, hasn't been beaten since 1938 at Wimbledon and won the national title at Forest Hills last summer without the loss of a set.

She will play against little Mary Hardwick, the ranking No. 1 woman player of England who has been a refugee here since coming over to play in the Wightman Cup matches in 1939, just before the outbreak of the war.

Miss Hardwick isn't likely to beat Alice—at least not often—but they'll show the fans some good form and Alice expects to reap some $50,000 for the doing.

With the girls will be Don Budge and Bill Tilden, who also aren't much of a competitive lure but rate tops as "name" attractions. Tilden, at 47, still is a vigorous athlete and capable of some fine play for a few sets, but Budge is right at the peak of his game and 22 years younger.

In addition to their singles matches, Tilden and Miss Marble will pair against Budge and Miss Hardwick in mixed doubles.

Details of the tour have not been made public, but the plans call for some 50 appearances in the United States, some in Canada and one in Cuba.

Following their debut tonight at the Garden, the quartet will go to Chicago for an appearance Wednesday night, then head for Florida and Havana before wending westward to the Pacific Coast.

Drop Football

CONWAY, Ark. (AP)—Athletic Director Ivan H. Grove has announced that Hendrix College would drop intercollegiate football competition next season and would use funds earmarked for this sport "in a year's experiment with an enlarged program of recreational and sports education."

Grove said the school, a Methodist institution of about 500 enrollment, did not propose to drop intercollegiate competition in other sports.

In a written statement Dr. J. H. Reynolds, college president, asserted that he and the college staff, including members of the athletic department, were "strongly convinced that intercollegiate football as now conducted in American colleges has very little educational value. . . .

"During a period of self-examination and perhaps change in policy Hendrix will conduct an experiment in making recreation a distinctively educational function."

$60,000 to Charity

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The 16th annual East-West charity football game New Year's Day will net the San Francisco unit of the Shriners' hospital in excess of $60,000, Managing Director William Coffman said here. More than 60,000 fans, largest to witness a football game here, turned out.

Harvard Host to Dartmouth In Court Feature This Week

The local and New England sports teams return to action this week after their Christmas layoff and will divide interest evenly between basketball and hockey.

Eight court contests are listed for the local quintets, with the feature coming Friday night when Harvard plays host to Dartmouth in its inaugural Ivy League test. In hockey four games are slated for the local sextets, and eight for teams in the New England Intercollegiate League, with the feature to be found in the B. C.-Northeastern meeting at the Arena tomorrow evening.

Harvard Unbeaten

Harvard's basketball forces, unbeaten in four straight games, will open their after-Christmas schedule Wednesday night at West Point before coming home to face the powerful Indians. If the Crimson remains undefeated after this week, Coach Wes Fesler can be said to have accomplished the impossible.

Another undefeated quintet, Boston University, also goes into action Wednesday eve and will meet twice-beaten Tufts. The Jumbos are no set-up, but from this distance it seems that Coach Mel Collard's Terrier five should continue with victories over the Medford team and over Clark at Worcester Saturday. Tufts will play a second game this week at Worcester Polytech Saturday.

Two for Huskies

Northeastern will follow suit by playing two games this week, the first at New Hampshire Wednesday and the second at home against Maine Saturday. Coach Jimmy Dunn's boys started auspiciously by setting back Colby, but then dropped decisions to Harvard and W. P. I. before laying off for the holidays. M. I. T. plays only one game, and will go down to Brown Friday.

In hockey the Northeastern-B. C. affair might have been much closer if the Huskies had not lost their star, Eddie Barry, for the season. In addition, the Huskies will be handicapped by the lack of condition of their captain, Johnny Chipman, who gave up recent hockey practices for studies.

This game will be one-half of a double-header, with Boston University favored over Middlebury in the other half. On Wednesday the Terriers should take New Hampshire at Durham, while on Saturday the Middlebury Panthers should get into the winning column when they are host to the M. I. T. sextet.

Other League Games

All of these games are league contests involving local sextets. Four other games will also count in the league standing, and find Middlebury playing at New Hampshire today, Bowdoin facing Colby at Brunswick Thursday, Colby coming down to New Hampshire Friday, and Bowdoin doing the same Saturday.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m. — Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program (in Spanish); music; news; educational topics.
9:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for beginners).
9:15 p. m.—Modern Radio; Instruction Course.
9:45 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students).
10:00 p. m.—Hendrik Willem Van Loon.

Olympics Have Short Rest Before Resuming Thursday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

A four-day rest—and an exceedingly welcome rest at that—will be enjoyed by the Boston Olympics this week before they go back into action by meeting Washington at the Garden Thursday evening.

This rest is welcome because it is coming at a time when the club is evidently tired. In games over the week end, in which they split 3-2 and 2-3 with New York and tied Baltimore 1-1, the Olympics were far off form. They seemed listless on the ice, their passing game was none too sharp, and their marksmanship left something to be desired.

The club cannot be blamed for being tired, however, when it considered that they have just completed a string of 27 games in 55 days—an average of one every two days. Their record for the period is 11 victories, 14 defeats, and two ties. They stand fourth in the Eastern Hockey League championship series, and second in the Boardwalk Cup series.

Just how much hockey this is may be seen when the Olympics' present record is compared with that of this time last winter when they were in the Provincial Hockey League. As of Jan. 6, 1940, they had played 21 games in 64 days—an average of one every three days—and their results were quite different. A year ago they were the undisputed leaders of the Provincial circuit with 13 victories, six losses, and two ties, and were just coming to the end of a string of 11 games without defeat.

Hockey an Avocation

A schedule, such as they are playing now, is altogether too much for the Olympics, most of whom consider hockey an avocation. Players such as Paul Guibord, Danny Sullivan, Bob Jeremiah, and now Frankie Spain can play the game only if it does not interfere with business—although it is not uncommon for them to play games on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday nights, with the Sunday night game out of town. This means they have to stay in New York Sunday evening and get up early enough Monday morning to take the 7 a. m. plane back to Boston.

In light of these conditions it is a distinct tribute to the local clubmen that they have done as well as they have this season. Every one of the players is an American, and nearly all are from right around Boston, while the majority of the players on the other teams in the league are Canadians. Also, is it to their credit that they recently put together a stretch of eight straight victories, the longest winning streak of any team in the league.

Orioles on High

While they are resting this week the players will be storing up energy to meet the fast-traveling Washington Eagles, present leaders of the championship race and 13 points ahead of the Bostonians. The locals lead the boys from the Capital in the Boardwalk race, however, by two points.

On Friday the Baltimore Orioles fly into town in an attempt to add to their lead in the second third of the schedule. Coach Pick Hines has gotten his club into high now and it has won six and tied one out of eight games in the Boardwalk series, and trails Washington by just two points over the whole season.

Coach Hago Harrington of the Olympics hopes to have his missing defenseman, Harry Martin, back in time for the two games this week, for it is no secret that the Midwesterner adds greatly to the defense.

Before both the Thursday and Friday games there will be preliminary tilts. The Boston Reds will meet an opponent to be named later this week on Thursday, while the Junior Olympics will be in action Friday, also against a foe to be picked later.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Jan. 7
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Tuesday, Jan. 7

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Melody and Rhythm. DJB, 15.20meg, 19m; DJD, 11.77meg, 25m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs; News in English; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.
London—7:45 p. m.—Talk: "Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22meg, 29.5m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Vocal Solo. JZK, 15.16 meg, 19.7m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20meg, 19m; DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"The Music of Britain." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75 meg, 25.5m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.61meg, 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Within the Fortress." Talk by George Blake. GSC, 9.58 meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Leslie Howard. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.1m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11 meg, 49.1m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Mayor's Message	Sports and music
3:15	**Jan Peerce, tenor**	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sam Kaai's Hawaiians	Sports and music
3:30	News	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	The Islanders	Sports and music
3:45	Decorative talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	The Islanders	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Hits and Encores	Boston Speech School
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"University Life"	Melody Mirror
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"University Life"	"Yester-Thoughts"; organ
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News. Edwin C. Hill	News. Music: Weather.	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Swing Serenade"	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Tropical Moods	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	**Senator La Follette**	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Carl Woneberg's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	dramatic sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	**Burns and Allen: Artie**	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	serial drama	**Shaw's Orchestra**	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Harper's Varieties
8:00	"Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	**James Melton; Francia**	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	**White, orchestra**	program	Essays in Drama
8:30	Fields & Hall; Wdv	"True or False";	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Ranny Week's Orchestra
8:45	Guthrie or News	"True or False"	**symphonic orchestra**	"Interstate Migration"	Studio Program
9:00	**Theater: Alice Faye,**	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q." quiz	**"Listeners' Theater:**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	**and Don Ameche**	"Two Men and a Girl";	program	**"Joanna the Mad"**	
9:30	**in "Vivacious**	News: Basin Street	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	**"Can You Top This"**	
9:45	**Lady"**	Chamber Music Society	Bob Trendler's Orchestra	**Can You Top This"**	
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Orchestra	U. S. Army Program	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	**Hendrik W. Van Loon**	Five Star News
10:15		Bob Hannon, tenor	vocalists	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
10:30	Jay Wesley, Sports.	**National Radio Forum:**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Pageant of Melody	George MacFarland's Or.
10:45	News of the World	**Sen. Austin, Vt.**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Pageant of Melody	Dance Digest
11:00	News: Weather	News: Music: Weather.	News Service	Network program	Dance Digest
11:15	News: Masterworks	Dance Orchestra	Local News: Weather	Shep Fields' Orchestra.	Rob Roy's Orchestra
11:30	of Music: record-	Will Bradley's Orch.	Draft talk; Lou Breese's	Shep Fields' Orchestra.	Day's End
11:45	ings	Will Bradley's Orch.	Orchestra	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Five Star News

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review.	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes".	Morning Review; News.	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie, songs	News Reporter	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock; trans.	Weather; news; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Round Revue"	News; Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Lover's Lane"	"Shopping With Cosette"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms; orchestra	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Musicale	News; talk; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	**American School of**	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	**the Air**	Gretchen McMullen	"Fiesta"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Galluccl's Radio
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Review
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Family Circle"	"This Small Town"; sk.	N. E. Cupboard	Studio talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	Hank Lawson's Knights	Melody Strings	Studio talk
10:30	"Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Food - Fair	Concert Hall	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, songs	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley & Jay McMaster.
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Harvey and Dell	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss interview	Al Terry's Buckaroos
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather: music	"David Harum"; sketch	"Words and Music"	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; "Georgia Mae"	"The Citadel"	News Service	Rhythm Revue with
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	Music; stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural Talk	Marion Elliott, vocalist
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Leaders in Dance Time	"Italian Melodies"	Turf News; Weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; news.	Leaders in Dance Time	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	features; speakers	News Service	BBC News from London.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	Carnival	Ed Fitzgerald, talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	Agriculture News	Marjorie Mills, house-	School of the Air	Marion Elliott, songs
1:45	"Road to Life"	News; weather	hold talk	Concert Orchestra	Music of the Masters
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Hum & Strum; recordings	Hymns of All Churches	Cedric Foster, news	"Sing Song Time"
2:15	Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Military talk	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	J. Huntington, Playgoer
2:45	"Home of the Brave"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	Five Star News
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Concert Orchestra	Sports and music
3:15	Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Old-Fashioned Girl"	Sports and music
3:30	News Service; talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Henry Cincone's Orch.	Sports and music
3:45	Around the Hub	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Henry Cincone's Orch	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"WPA Recreation"; talk
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: Variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sidewalk Cafe	Melody Mirror
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Program; vocalists; or-	"Lorenzo Jones"	The Cavanaughs	John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	chestra: News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	The Goldbergs	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	The O'Neills	Ireene Wicker	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	News. Edwin Hill	News: music: weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	"Swing Serenade"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30	Paul Sullivan	"Shall We Waltz"	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Alpineers
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; drama	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Albert's Orch	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menckeh in	"Musico"; song guessing	Serenaders; music	"National Guard Prog.	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	"Second Husband"	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	"National Guard Prog.	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:00	"Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Ray Blocks' Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15	Heirs"; drama	Quiz; Carol Bruce	vocalists	Ed Mayehoff and Orch.	WMEX Drama Shop
8:30	"First Nighter"	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Ranny Week's Orch.
8:45	sketch; E. Davis	Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	"About Today"; drama
9:00	"We, the People";	'Grand Central Station';	Frank Crumit and Julia	"Mystery Hall"; dra-	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	drama	Sanderson's quiz	matic show	Variety Hour
9:30	"Professor Quiz"	News; 'Inner Sanctum';	"Fibber McGee and	Pepe De Leon's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45	"Professor Quiz"	mystery program	Molly"; music	News	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	William C. Bullitt	**Bob Hope Variety Show:**	Bruins-Detroit hockey	Five Star News
10:15	"Invitation	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	**guests; orchestra**	game	George MacFarland's Or.
10:30	**to Learning"**	**Mest Edward Weeks:**	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Art Kassel's Orchestra	George MacFarland's Or.
10:45	**News of the World**	**Jan Struther, guest**	house"; comedy	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; news	News; music; weather	News Service	J. B. Priestly	Dance Digest
11:15	Masterworks of	Woody Herman's Orch.	Local news; weather	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	Alpineers
11:30	Music; records	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Day's End
11:45	**Bob Chester's Or...**	**Will Bradley's Orchestra**	**Emil Coleman's Orch.**	**Dick Jurgen's Orch.**	Five Star News

Attendance History Made by American League in 1940—Barnstorming Trips End

1,163,189 More Fans See Junior Circuit Contests

By Will Harridge
President of the American League

CHICAGO (AP)—The American League made history in 1940—a season which saw the establishment of the league's all-time attendance record and gave the fans one of the closest and most interesting pennant battles in all baseball history.

During the past season a total of 5,433,791 spectators paid to watch the circuit's teams play—a total which surpassed by almost 180,000 the previous all-time league record of 5,255,439 set in 1924. This total of 5,433,791 represented an amazing 27 per cent increase over the 1939 league attendance. In actual number, 1,163,189 more fans saw league games in 1940 than in 1939.

Close Race

I believe the flag race itself principally was responsible for our attendance showing this past season. Baseball observers, before the season opened, conceded that every team was improved. Few, however, foresaw the possibility of New York failing to win its fifth straight championship, while Detroit's surprising battle to the top spot was one of the year's sports highlights.

The gallant rally of the Yankees, after a bad start, combined with Detroit and Cleveland's bid for first place, created a situation which had tremendous fan appeal. The race was not decided until the third from the last day of the campaign and at one time the league had plans for a three-team play-off in event of a tie.

Night Games

Night baseball in our league enjoyed great success. Thirty-five after-dark games drew 634,228 fans in Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia and St. Louis.

The fine showing made by every league club, both afield and at the gate, was especially remarkable in view of the turbulence of the times. On the problem of our national defense program, all baseball made it clear that the national pastime would do its part. Neither the American League nor any club in organized baseball desired any concessions in the draft. Our clubs, players and officials all stand ready to do whatever they can.

Young Stars

Our league—and all organized baseball — believes that many young and talented players will come into the game from army training camps, where baseball will play its part in recreational activities.

We of the American League look forward to another fine season this year. Increased employment will enable many fans to see their favorite teams in action. Our Washington club will join the list of teams now playing under lights at home. We look for more young stars to place their names alongside those of the Lou Boudreaus, Bob Kennedys and other young players who contributed much to the 1940 campaign. The American League, grateful to its fans for their support this past year, is confident it will merit their approval and support again throughout 1941.

Thomson Holds Slender Lead

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 6 (AP)—Once again Jimmy Thomson's long range golf shots dominated the annual Los Angeles open but the blond slugger from Chicopee, Mass., was hard pressed to annex his second championship and the top prize of the $10,000 purse as the field pressed closely behind going into the last round of the event today.

Thomson moved into the final 18 holes with a total score of 211. No less than seven top ranking rivals were within four strokes of his skimpy lead. He had a par 71 yesterday.

Bulla Second

The nearest, one stroke behind, was Chicago's Johnny Bulla, who took the lead after the second round and surrendered it yesterday through the combination of a none-too-good round and a two-stroke penalty imposed when he played Jug McSpaden's ball instead of his own on the first hole.

Bulla wound up with a 75 for 212, and none too happily said he did not want to discuss the incident further. McSpaden, whose other partner in a threesome was Byron Nelson, declared he knew nothing about the mistake until it was over, and added it was "Bulla's own fault."

Just behind Bulla, with 213, were Denny Shute, the former P. G. A. king now on a comeback after a long layoff, and Willie Goggin, once of San Francisco, now of Miami, Fla., whose 68 was the lowest of yesterday's rain-hampered round.

Immediately behind with 214 were Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., and Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., whose 70 put him back in the running. A shot back were Lawson Little, national open and defending champion, and Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Little created a stir yesterday when he four-putted the 18th green, a record for the tournament.

Tie in 1935

Four of the front rankers, Thomson, Little, Wood, and Shute, have won this tournament before. Shute captured it over this same course under similar damp conditions in 1930. Observers would not be surprised if it winds up in a tie by sundown tonight, something that has not occurred since Vic Ghezzi and Johnny Revolta knotted the scoreboard in 1935.

Also recalled was Little's spectacular stretch finish last year. Heafner led Little by five strokes going into the final round. Little came in with a 65, Heafner with a creditable but unsuccessful 71.

New York Giants Play 40 Spring Exhibition Games

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants have announced a 40-game spring exhibition schedule, all but two of which will be against major league teams. The exceptions are two games with Atlanta of the Southern Association.

The pitchers and catchers will report at Miami Feb. 14 and the remainder of the squad Feb. 20, just eight days before the Giants play the first of their three-game series with the Brooklyn Dodgers at Havana. As usual, Bill Terry's men will swing North with the Cleveland Indians, winding up a 15-game series with the Tribe at the Polo Grounds April 13. The schedule:

Feb. 28, March 1 and 2, Brooklyn at Havana; 8 and 9, Boston Red Sox at Miami, 11 and 12, Washington at Orlando, Fla.; 14, Phillies at Miami; 15 and 16, Dodgers at Miami; 17 Cleveland at Fort Myers, Fla.; 18, Red Sox at Sarasota; 19, Dodgers at Clearwater; 20, Cincinnati at Tampa; 22 an. 23, Cleveland at Miami; 25, Phillies at Miami Beach; 26 and 27, Cincinnati at Miami; 29 and 30, Washington at Miami; 31, Cleveland at Valdosta, Ga.

April 1, Cleveland at Columbus, Ga. (pending); 2, Cleveland at Selma, Ala.; 3, Cleveland at Talladega, Ala.; 4, Cleveland at Anderson, S. C.; 5 and 6, Atlanta at Atlanta; 7, Cleveland at Johnson City, Tenn.; 8, Cleveland at Pulaski, Va.; 9, Cleveland at Bluefield, W. Va.; 10, Cleveland at Charleston, W. Va.; 11, Cleveland at Richmond, Va.; 12 and 13, Cleveland at Polo Grounds.

Adirondack Title

NORTHVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 6 (AP)—Ted Ellenwood won his third successive Central Adirondack title Saturday as New York opened its outdoor speed skating season with a field of more than 100 competitors.

Ellenwood, skating under the Fort Johnson Athletic Association banner, won the 220, 440 and 880-yard races and finished second in the mile to accumulate 110 points.

Blanche Armstrong of the Saratoga Winter Sports Club successfully defended her senior women's title by capturing the 220 and finishing third in the 880 for 40 points.

Outdistancing 27 competitors, John Roukema, of Paterson, N. J., National silver skates and Middle Atlantic champion, captured the three-mile event in 9:19.

Sheriff Rip Collins

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—Rip Collins, former big league baseball player, took office recently as Sheriff of Travis County. Collins stepped out of a Texas Ranger's boots to his new job.

As a major league baseball pitcher he was noted for his fast ball. He pitched for the New York Yankees, the Boston Red Sox, the Detroit Tigers and the St. Louis Browns, retiring in 1931.

Purdue Record

Coach Ward Lambert's Purdue basketball teams have won or shared in the Big Ten championship 11 times in the past 20 years.

Ontario Bonspiel

TORONTO (CP)—W. J. Stewart, secretary of the Ontario Curling Association, announced here that invitations for the 14th annual Ontario Bonspiel, to be held in Toronto during the week of Feb. 17, have been sent to curlers throughout Ontario and those in other Associations who have competed in the Bonspiel in the past.

He said this year's 'Spiel will be conducted along the lines of those of previous years, with six trophy competitions.

The entry list will be limited to 124 rinks.

Eight entries have been received so far, from Harry Scott, Milwaukee; R. P. Hallowell, Brookline, Mass.; N. Barratt and S. Jones, Hamilton, Ont.; P. Gilbert and J. Harrington, Chatham, Ont.; George Stonach, Toronto Granites, and W. J. Card of Chapleau, Ont.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Washington	17	6	3	117	83	37
Baltimore	15	8	5	99	82	35
Atlantic City	13	11	3	109	104	29
Boston	11	14	2	86	96	24
New York	11	19	0	104	136	22
River Vale	9	18	1	92	112	19

Boardwalk Cup Series

Baltimore	6	1	1	36	22	13
Boston	4	3	1	23	21	9
Atlantic City	4	3	0	29	23	8
Washington	3	2	1	26	22	7
New York	3	7	0	24	45	6
River Vale	1	6	1	31	36	3

Results Jan. 4

New York 3, Boston 2.
Atlantic City 7, Washington 2.
Baltimore 5, River Vale 4.

Results Jan 5

Boston 1, Baltimore 1. (overtime)
New York 4, River Vale 2.

Games This Week

Tuesday: New York at Washington.
Wednesday: New York at Baltimore; Atlantic City at River Vale.
Thursday: Washington at Boston.
Friday: New York at Atlantic City; River Vale at Washington; Baltimore at Boston.
Saturday: Baltimore at Atlantic City; Boston at River Vale.
Sunday: River Vale at Baltimore; Atlantic City at New York.

American Soccer League

By the Associated Press

New York Americans 1, Philadelphia German-Americans 1 (tie).
Kearny Scots-Americans 3, Brooklyn Hispanos 1.
Kearny Irish-Americans 1, St. Mary's Celtics 1 (tie).

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: Mary Hardwick, former No. 1 English tennis player, now on tour of United States with Professionals Bill Tilden, Don Budge, and Alice Marble. Center: New Haven, Conn.—Emerson W. "Spike" Nelson, who has been named to succeed Raymond W. "Ducky" Pond as head football coach at Yale University. He is the first Yale head football coach in 68 years who is not an alumnus. He came to Yale from Mississippi State two years ago. He is a graduate of the University of Iowa. Right: Austin, Texas—Rip Collins, former big league baseball player, shown as he took office here Jan. 2 as Sheriff of Travis County. He has been serving as a Texas Ranger. Collins was noted for his fast ball. He pitched for the Yankees, the Boston Red Sox, the Detroit Tigers, and the St. Louis Browns. He retired in 1931.

Detroit Now In Tie With Maple Leafs

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	14	7	1	63	44	29
Toronto	12	6	5	57	43	29
Boston	8	7	6	73	54	22
Rangers	8	10	5	63	61	21
Chicago	7	10	5	48	57	19
Montreal	8	11	3	49	60	19
Americans	6	12	5	42	86	17

Results Jan. 4

Detroit 3, Toronto 1.
Rangers 3, Montreal 3, tie.

Results Jan. 5

Boston 2, Chicago 2, tie.
Rangers 6, Americans 2.
Detroit 3, Montreal 0.

By the Associated Press

The soaring flight of the Detroit Red Wings finally has brought them a tie with Toronto for first place in the National Hockey League.

They advanced the hard way by beating Toronto's Maple Leafs themselves Saturday night 3-1 and then turning on Montreal Sunday night for a 3-0 shutout.

Three weeks ago Toronto had won 13 out of its first 15 games in one of the most amazing opening spurts in hockey history and bade fair to make a runaway of the race. Then the Leafs suddenly stepped into a string of misfortunes and lost five and tied one of their next seven games.

Take Advantage

Detroit was quick to take advantage of its opportunity, snatching five successive victories in its headlong drive toward the top.

Two goals in the first period by Mud Bruneteau and Alex Motter were all that the Wings needed last night as Rookie Goalie Johnny Mowers gallantly earned his second shutout of the season, but his teammates gave him another in the third for good measure, Joe Fisher ramming the disc home.

Toronto was idle, but all the other clubs were busy. Boston battled Chicago to a 2-2 overtime tie to retain a desperate hold on third place as the New York Rangers assaulted the New York Americans 6-2 and moved within a point of the Bruins.

Robertson Alone

The New York game proved a pitiful spectacle as the Rangers time after time swarmed in on Goalie Earl Robertson on fast breakaway plays after catching the Americans' defense out of position.

In contrast the affair at Boston was a slam bang session that kept the crowd of 12,000 on its feet much of the time and lifted rookie goalie Sam Lo Presti of the Black Hawks to stardom. He stopped all but two of the 29 shots made by the Bruins and his first miss was deflected into his cage.

The Hawks held a 2-1 lead near the close of the regular time, but Dit Clapper sent a stinging 40-foot shot into the nets to tie the score less than three minutes before the buzzer sounded.

Whitehall Ski Meet

WHITEHALL, Wis., Jan. 6 (AP)—Eugene Wilson, of the Itasca Club, Coleraine, Minn., established a hill record of 200 feet at the Whitehall ski meet yesterday before 2,500 people.

Cold weather, an exceptionally fast slide and no wind contributed to long jumping.

Wilson added a 193 foot leap to his record jump for 152.3 points and Class A honors.

Sverre Fredheim, of the Gateway Club, Landolakes, Wis., had two 190 foot jumps for a 145.9 total. Roy Bietela, of Ishpeming, Mich., leaped 188 feet twice for 144.5 points and third place.

Valley Basketball Race Well Under Way This Week

Missouri Valley Conference Games This Week

Monday—Drake at Washington.
Tuesday—Drake at St. Louis. Washburn at Creighton.
Friday—Tulsa at Oklahoma A & M.
Saturday—St. Louis at Washburn. Washington at Creighton.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 6—Missouri Valley Conference basketball teams this week will launch a championship race which gives evidence of developing into a tug-of-war between the title defending Oklahoma Aggies and Creighton's ambitious Bluejays.

Six Conference games are scheduled and by Saturday night all seven of the teams will have tasted loop competition. Hank Iba's Aggies are at home to Tulsa Friday in the champions' opener, while Creighton is twice as busy at entertaining, with Washburn coming on Tuesday and Washington on Saturday.

Washington, incidentally, got the jump on the field by beating St. Louis U., 33 to 32, in the Conference inaugural played before the holidays. It took a last-second goal by a substitute, Otto Schwarz, to earn the victory for Bobby Kinnan's new students.

Drake visits both Washington and St. Louis during a week which will see every team except Tulsa and Oklahoma A. & M. play two Conference contests.

Best guesses, based partly on early season records, indicate that when the season ends March 8 the Valley teams will be lined up in this order:

1. **Oklahoma A. & M.**—(Won 7, lost 2)—Beat Texas 48-42; City College of New York, 32-24; St. Joseph's, 40-26; George Washington, 38-34; Texas A. & M., 38-30; Wyoming, 46-36, and West Texas State, 44-41. Lost to Southern California, 28-25, and Pittsburg, Kan., Teachers, 24-20.

Defending champion and winner of 26 of 29 games last year. . . . Still the team to beat for the Valley championship despite two defeats, one (Southern California) of which wrecked the Cowboy home streak of 47 straight and the other (Pittsburg Teachers) which cost them the Oklahoma City all-college tournament. . . . Gone are all-American Jesse Renick and all-Valley Howard Doyle and Harvey Slade, but veterans Gene Smeiser, Vern Schwertfeger, Jack Hopkins, Leroy Floyd, L. J. Eggleston, and Bud Millikan are carrying on successfully with the aid of a few gifted sophomores. . . . Smaller but faster, with more good shots than any of Hank Iba's other Ag teams.

2. **Creighton**—(Won 6, lost 2)—Beat South Dakota, 48-36; Marquette, 57-12; Kentucky, 54-45; Minnesota, 37-32; Michigan State, 37-29, and Xavier, 42-39. Lost to Michigan State, 34-29; Ohio State, 55-42.

A team good enough to beat Marquette (conqueror of Wisconsin) by 45 points is a threat in any league. . . . List of early victims most impressive in conference. . . . Center Ed Beisser, Guard Dick Nolan and Forward Ralph Langer pushing veterans, but lettermen responding gallantly, with Forwards Don Fleming and Brownie Jaquay playing best ball of the year and with Guard Gene Haldeman more than holding up his end. . . . It looks like a banner year for Eddie Hickey's pupils who finished second to the Aggies last year and who are conceded to be the Valley entry this winter capable of ousting the Oklahomans from the title seat.

3. **Tulsa**—(Won 4, lost 3)—Beat Pittsburg, Kan., Teachers, 39-34; East Central State, 32-30; New Mexico Mines, 37-23; and Baylor, 51-50. Lost to East Central Teachers, 38-34; West Texas State, 61-42, and Warrensburg Teachers, 33-23.

Excellent material, with discipline and training only apparent question marks. . . . Jack Sterrett, who moved to Tulsa from St. Louis, apparently has situation under control. . . . Victory over Pittsburg Teachers, conquerors of Oklahoma A. & M., indicates Hurricane possibilities. . . . Harry Lamprich and Clarence Ehlers, veteran guards, key men. . . . Sophomores Frank Westmoreland, Glenn Dobbs and N. A. Keithley, the latter two star Tulsa football backs, help a lot as might veteran Bob Patterson if he is reinstated following suspension.

4. **Washington**—(Won 3, lost 2)—Beat Missouri Mines, 32-21; Missouri U., 35-27; St. Louis U., 33-32. Lost to Yale, 44-41, Missouri 35-32.

Bobby Kinnan, former Iowa U. all-American, doing remarkable job of revitalizing basketball at Washington, as witness crowd of 4,500, largest in 10 years, which saw Bears lose close game to Yale. . . . Team already leading conference by virtue of victory over St. Louis in only pre-Christmas loop contest played. . . . Kinnan leaning heavily on sophomores Jack Darnton, Dick Devine, Harold Golbig, and Charley Heiser, with Dutch Lutz and Bud Schwenk leading veterans.

5. **Drake**—(Won 2, lost 4)—Beat West Texas State, 51-48, and Marysville Teachers, 31-22. Lost to West Texas State, 51-49; Simpson, 41-37, Iowa State, 45-26, and 36-30.

Still the same slick-passing, hard-running Bulldogs, but material not quite up to par. . . . Coach Bill Williams misses Center Ned Swan, Valley's leading scorer last year. . . . Has come up with hot-shot forward, Lloyd Milbourn, with little Walter O'Connor and big Jay Cox at the guards, Dale Awtry at center and Buzz Beasley at forward.

6. **Washburn**—(Won 1, lost 6)—Beat Emporia State, 35-24. Lost to Kansas State twice, 23-15 and 33-29; Emporia State, 53-33; Wichita, 34-32; St. Benedict's, 31-30, and Baker, 46-38.

An outfit of veterans who haven't yet begun to click for Coach Dee Errickson. . . . Tiny Kayo Emmot is back for final fling at basketball, with Chuck Ostmeyer and Ned Wall at guards, Gene Yoeman at center, and Don Dougherty at forward.

7. **St. Louis**—(Won 0, lost 4)—Lost to West Illinois Teachers, 39-35; Missouri, 34-31; Missouri Mines, 34-28, and Washington, 33-32.

A new coach, Bob Klenck from St. Ambrose College of Davenport, Ia., is finding material scarce, especially with Les Dudenhoefer, all-Valley ace a year ago, gone. . . . Has switched from traditional St. Louis pivot-type offense to a revolving system, and hopes that sophomore Herb Van Deven and veteran Charles McCarthy will get enough points to insure a few St. Louis victories. . . . Capt. Ray Steitz at center, Don Bandle and Steve Bradt, a pair of rather small veteran guards, complete the lineup.

Cleveland Books 33 Spring Games

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Indians will play 33 exhibition games—25 of them with major league opponents—during the 1941 spring training season, Business Manager Frank Kohlbecker has announced.

For the eighth year, the Tribe will barnstorm with the New York Giants of the National League, playing 15 games with Bill Terry's team. Cleveland pitchers and catchers are due at the Fort Myers, Fla., training camp Feb. 21. Infielders and outfielders will check in four days later. The exhibition schedule:

March 7, 8 and 9—Brooklyn at Havana, Cuba; 10-12, open; 13, Cardinals at St. Petersburg, Fla.; 14, Kansas City at Fort Myers; 15, Detroit at Lakeland, Fla.; 16, Phillies at Miami Beach, Fla.; 17, Giants at Fort Myers; 18, Rochester at West Palm Beach, Fla.; 19, Louisville at Bradenton, Fla.; 20, St. Louis Cardinals at St. Petersburg; 21, Louisville at Fort Myers; 23, Giants at Miami; 24, Phillies at Fort Myers; 25 Cardinals at Fort Myers; 26, Detroit at Fort Myers; 27, open; 28, break camp; 29-30, Atlanta at Atlanta, Ga.; 31, Giants at Atlanta, Ga.

April 1, Giants at Columbus, Ga., (pending); 2, Giants at Selma, Ala.; 3, Giants at Talladega, Ala.; 4, Giants at Anderson, S. C.; 5-6, Knoxville at Knoxville, Tenn.; 7, Giants at Johnson City, Tenn.; 8, Giants at Pulaski, Va.; 9, Giants at Bluefield, W. Va.; 10, Giants at Charlestown, W. Va.; 11, Giants at Richmond, Va.; 12-13, Giants at New York.

Washbond and Aubin Win

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 6 (AP)—Two Keene Valley youngsters hold the season's initial honors on ice-banked Mt. Van Hoevenberg's half-mile bobsled run.

Bud Washbond and Adrian Aubin, with four sizzling runs totaling 2m. 48.50s., edged out Monroe Flagg and Andy Fortune, Saranac Lake, whose time was 2:49.90. Washbond, son of Olympic Champion Bob Washbond, and Aubin also registered the fastest single heat—42 seconds flat.

At Bear Mountain, Torger Tokle, 21-year-old Norwegian sensation of 1941 eastern competition, won Class A competition in the season's first ski jumping tournament. Tokle made jumps of 143 and 155 feet for a 228-point total, while Arthur Devlin, Lake Placid, leaped 136 feet twice for a 215.9-point second.

At Lake Placid, Northwood School's hockey team won the fifth annual Northwood invitation hockey tournament, downing Andover 2-1 in the final of a three-day meet engaging eight schools. Williston Academy took the consolation match, 2-0, from Albany Academy.

A. A. U. Basketball

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. (AP)—The National A. A. U. women's basketball championships will be played here March 24 to 28, inclusive. The tournament is expected to draw a good entry list as women's basketball has been included on the program for the 1942 Pan-American games and the 1941 champion will receive consideration in choosing the team to represent the United States.

Cardinals Keep Busy With Card Of 36 Contests

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Manager Billy Southworth told Cardinal officials last summer that he wanted as much time as possible to prepare his team for the 1941 National League season. In keeping with his request, it is announced the Cardinals will report for spring training a week earlier than usual and will play a heavier exhibition schedule.

Pitchers and catchers will be due at St. Petersburg, Fla., Feb. 24, with the other players reporting Feb. 28. The first exhibition of a 36-game schedule will be played with the New York Yankees March 7 and there will be only two open dates once the spring grind starts. The complete schedule follows:

March 7, 8 and 9, New York Yankees at St. Petersburg; 11, Boston Red Sox at Sarasota, Fla.; 12, Cincinnati at St. Petersburg; 13, Cleveland at St. Petersburg; 14, Washington at St. Petersburg; 15 and 16, Yankees at St. Petersburg; 17, Detroit at Lakeland, Fla.; 18, Brooklyn at Clearwater, Fla.; 19, Cincinnati at Tampa, Fla.; 20, Cleveland at St. Petersburg; 21, Red Sox at St. Petersburg; 22 and 23, Yankees at St. Petersburg; 24, Detroit at St. Petersburg; 25, Cleveland at Fort Myers, Fla.; 26, Brooklyn at St. Petersburg; 28, Rochester at West Palm Beach, Fla.; 29 and 30, Philadelphia Phillies at Miami Beach, Fla.; 31, Columbus at Hollywood, Fla.

April 1, Washington at Orlando, Fla.; 2, Albany at Albany, Ga.; 3, Columbus at Columbus, Ga.; 4, Montgomery at Montgomery, Ala.; 5, New Orleans at New Orleans; 6, Houston at Houston; 7, Shreveport at Shreveport; 8, Dallas at Dallas; 9, Fort Worth at Fort Worth; 10 and 11, Tulsa at Tulsa; 12 and 13, St. Louis Browns at St. Louis.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 4

Brooklyn College 63, Newark University 22.
Fordham 42, North Carolina 41.
Columbia 49, Brown 36.
City College of New York 44, Springfield (Mass.) 37.
Dartmouth 58, Rochester 53.
Northwestern 34, Princeton 23.
Davis-Elkins 62, Millersville T. 42.
Minnesota 53, Montana 38.
Wisconsin 46, Nebraska 31.
Michigan State 31, Long Island 26.
Westminster 42, Youngstown 29.
Omaha U. 40, North Dakota U. 32.
Notre Dame 48, Kentucky 47.
Worcester Tech 43, Assumption 28.
Iowa State 36, Drake 30.
Chicago 34, Marquette 28.
Villanova 49, Detroit 37.
Lawrence Tech 43, Canisius 51.
Idaho 45, Gonzaga 20.
Oregon State 42, Utah University 36.
Stanford 64, Utah State 33.
Texas Mines 58, New Mexico University 36.
Southern California 51, San Francisco U. 26.
Southern Methodist 37, East Texas State T. 36.
Texas Tech 41, New Mexico Aggies 33.
Brigham Young 67, Montana State 45.
Denver 50, Colorado Mines 33.
Oregon 76, Willamette 46.
San Diego State 29, California 28.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 5

National League

Detroit 3, Montreal 0.
Boston 2, Chicago 2 (overtime tie).
New York Rangers 6, New York Americans 2.

American League

Indianapolis 2, Philadelphia 1.
Springfield 5, New Haven 1.
Providence 5, Cleveland 2.
Buffalo 8, Pittsburgh 2.

American Association

St. Paul 1, Minneapolis 0.
St. Louis 8, Kansas City 5.

Tonight's Schedule

No games scheduled.

Big Six Basketball

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 6 (AP)—Big Six non-Conference basketball record:

	W	L	Pct	Pts	Op
Iowa State	7	0	1.000	257	202
Missouri	3	1	.750	137	134
Kansas	3	2	.600	201	205
Kansas State	3	5	.375	252	277
Nebraska	2	6	.250	289	336
Oklahoma	1	4	.200	194	210

American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
New Haven	15	8	4	85	65	34
Springfield	13	8	6	78	63	32
Providence	13	12	1	82	80	27
Philadelphia	10	14	2	74	86	22

Western Division

Cleveland	14	7	4	92	71	32
Hershey	13	10	4	96	88	30
Pittsburgh	11	14	2	75	84	24
Indianapolis	9	16	4	68	93	22
Buffalo	8	17	1	73	94	17

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Princeton 6, Harvard 2.

Court Teams Settling Down To Annual Sectional Races

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—The college basketball clans of the country get down to their sectional feuding in full force this week.

Except for a few stragglers stopping off on their way home, all of the touring teams have completed their barnstorming business, leaving intersectional honors, for the most part, in dispute.

A handful of outstanding combinations stood up through the holiday dueling with unscathed records and must be considered the nation's leaders at this time.

In the East this group includes Villanova with 10 victories, New York University with seven, Temple with six, and Duquesne with five. In the Midwest Iowa alone of the Big Ten is unbeaten with six successes and Toledo tops the independents with eight.

Iowa State has stepped out in front of the Big Six with seven straight non-Conference conquests. Richmond is leading the Southern Conference hopefuls with five. But in the Southwest, the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific Coast there isn't a major combination that hasn't been beaten.

In addition to this select society, Long Island, Indiana, Purdue, De Paul, North Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Colorado State, Arkansas, Stanford, and Oregon State are topnotch teams that have been beaten only once.

Week's Program

This week's packed program will have a tempestuous opening tonight with Temple facing Michigan State, the combination that ended Long Island's string of nine consecutive victories Saturday night with a 31-26 upset.

Rice and Texas, two top contenders for the Southwest Conference championship, will collide tomorrow night while Dartmouth and Harvard, a couple of the biggest noises in the Eastern (Ivy) League will meet for the first time Friday.

These are only nominal high spots in the goings on, however.

Here is a survey by sections:

East—The Ivy League has three games involving five of its seven members on tap for the week end. Dartmouth's defending champs have high-scoring Gus Broberg back and have won five out of seven games to date, but the race looks wide open. More action will be needed to weed out the independents. Several small schools have strong teams, notably Seton Hall with a string of 32 straight, eight this season; Washington and Jefferson riding a crest of five, and Baltimore with eight wins. Panzer was bumped by John Marshall 43-40 Saturday night for its first loss since December 1937.

South—Championships of both the Southern and Southeastern Conferences are determined in tournaments at the close of the season. North Carolina, although beaten by Fordham 42-41 Saturday night, is a threat to retain its Southern Conference crown. No less than 12 games are on the card in this circuit during the week and they should give a better line. Until then, undefeated Richmond is the standout.

Kentucky in Trouble

Kentucky, the Southeastern champ, has been running into trouble and Tennessee, the No. 1 challenger, was beaten by Virginia 41-30 Saturday. Florida is a possibility. Almost all the teams will be busy this week, but Alabama has the toughest row—meeting Louisiana State, Tulane twice, and Tennessee.

Midwest—The Big Ten Conference campaign will open tonight with three games, but Iowa will be idle. Illinois, facing Purdue tonight and Indiana Saturday night, has an opportunity to take an early hand in settling the season's honors.

The Big Six has four conference contests on order. Unbeaten Iowa State has another warm-up tonight against Montana State and then will set out for the championship Saturday against Missouri.

Six games are on the program for the Missouri Valley Conference with Creighton and the Oklahoma Aggies co-favorites as the race starts. The Aggies have won seven and lost two, Creighton six and two.

Southwest Fireworks

Southwest—Six games are booked for the week and the openers, topped by the Texas-Rice fireworks, conceivably might decide the conference championship. Saturday night Rice also will play the Texas Aggies, who have just acquired the services of Bill Henderson, a six-foot, six-inch sophomore flash, and Capt. Bill Dawson from the football squad. Arkansas, winner of five out of six games, including one from the famous Phillips' Oilers, tackles Texas twice.

Rocky Mountains—Colorado State, beaten only by Oregon State, 33-31, looms troublesome for the University of Colorado's Big Seven champs and the two rivals will clash Friday night in the feature of a three-game conference card.

Pacific Coast—Stanford and Southern California in the southern division and Oregon State, Oregon, and Washington in the north are the standouts. Seven games are billed for the week, but none bring together contenders.

Golf Pro Moves

ANDERSON, Ind. (AP)—John Vaughn, golf professional at the Anderson Country Club three years, has been signed as pro at the Indianapolis Speedway course, effective next spring.

Where To Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

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Attractively Served—Moderately Priced
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section

January 11, 1941

CANADA COMES OF AGE — By Bruce Hutchison
A Canadian journalist's appraisal of Canada's role as Britain's principal ally.

FLANDIN—A FRENCH MAN OF PROPERTY — By William Henry Chamberlin
A word picture of France's new Foreign Minister and the serious task that confronts him.

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN ARAMAIC — By John Howell
The story of the tenth-century manuscript on Christianity that won an award of seven "camel loads" of gold.

SOCIAL SERVICE STEPS OUT — By Theodore Irwin
How old-line politicians in a Brooklyn political club have been organized into a practical social-welfare agency.

YOU PRESS THE BUTTON . . . — By Edward Cullis
An article about amateur snapshotters whose 700,000,000 snaps a year make photography a $100,000,000-a-year industry.

in The Weekly Magazine Section

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	650,000
Saturday's sales	384,970
1941 vol. to date	1,418,480
1940 vol. to date	2,454,950

Stocks Rally Somewhat In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Selected stocks put another foot forward in today's market.

Steels, motors and specialties led the advance. Gains, at the best, ran to a point or so for favorites, but these were trimmed in most cases near the final hour. Dealings were fairly lively at intervals, although slow periods were plentiful. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 650,000 shares.

A spur to early buying, brokers said, was revived war optimism in the wake of British successes in Africa, and a more hopeful outlook for corporation earnings as defense spending picks up momentum. On the other hand, fears the United States may be approaching actual participation in the European conflict were thought to have served as a brake on bullish sentiment.

Among stocks Savage Arms, Mack Trucks and General Theaters Equipment went into new high ground for the past year. Attracting support also were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, National Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Woolworth, du Pont, Eastman Kodak, Cerro de Pasco, Kennecott, Western Union, American Telephone, Santa Fe and Goodrich.

In the curb upward tendencies were shown by Brewster Aero, Standard Oil of Ohio, Lake Shore, Sherwin Williams, Sullivan Machine, Todd Shipyards and N. J. Zinc.

U. S. Bonds Weak

U. S. Government issues developed renewed weakness in the bond market today, but corporate liens generally remained on an even keel.

Nearing the final hour several Treasuries showed losses running from 2-32ds to slightly more than a point. Dealers attributed the dip to a paucity of bids near the market, but in view of the restricted dealings the decline was believed to have no special significance.

January reinvestment demand benefited a large group of inactive rails and miscellaneous loans in which gains ranged from 1 to 9 points. Bonds of Laclede Gas, International Mercantile Marine, Lehigh Valley Terminal and Central Pacific were prominent in this movement.

Trading favorites in the corporate sector at moderately improved levels were International Telephone 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, American Telephone 3¼s of '66 and U. S. Steel 2s.

Foreign bonds were narrow. Italian issues were relatively steady in face of the reported fall of Bardia.

Exchange Queries Members in Regard To Longer Session

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange formally queried its 1,350 members today in an attempt to determine their sentiment to regard to recent proposals to lengthen the trading day.

Present trading hours are from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. the first five days of the week and 10 to noon on Saturdays.

Most important recent suggestion was a petition, said to have the signature of 200 members, to extend the closing hour, Mondays through Fridays, to 4 p. m. Members were also queried regarding the possibility of a 3:30 closing hour, and on proposals to close on Saturdays, either in the summer or throughout the year.

Suggestions have been made repeatedly in recent years to lengthen hours, in the hope that additional business might be developed. Turnover on the exchange has been restricted during the last decade compared with the boom years of the late 'twenties, and several stock exchange memberships recently sold at the lowest price since 1899.

The special committee studying trading hours, in its questionnaire to members today, said:

"Realizing that changes in our hours . . . may deeply affect the conduct of your business, and that of other organizations, such as the banks and the press, we are hopeful that in expressing your opinion on these proposals consideration will be given to the convenience of your customers, operating costs, and the impact of the change on allied organizations."

Previous moves to lengthen business hours on the exchange have been shelved as a result, at least in part, of protests from newspapers, several hundred of which carry daily the quotations of all securities traded.

Steel Rate This Week at New High

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Steel operations this week will rise to 97.2 per cent of capacity, which will represent new record high production, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated today. This compared with 95.9 per cent last week and 96.9, the previous high, in the week of Dec. 2.

A month ago output was at 96 per cent of capacity and a year ago 86.1 per cent.

The Institute said the percentage was based on the industry's capacity at the end of 1939.

Bank Deposits High

CHICAGO (AP) — Bank deposits in Chicago, as of Dec. 31, 1940, when state and national calls for condition were made, have risen to the highest level of all time with a total of $4,177,745,000 in 32 national and 22 state institutions. This is more than twice the total deposits in Chicago banks during the depression in 1933 when $1,782,509,000 were held.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	1	53	53	53	
6C	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	3	51¾	51	51¾	+ ¼
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	42	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
27½	16½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jan 3
19½	12½	Addresso(1.20e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Jan 3
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	9	40⅞	40½	40¾	+ ⅛
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	½	½	
7	4	Alaska Jun (½)	6	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	3	8⅞	8½	8½	+ ⅜
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1½e)	47	25⅜	24½	24½	− ⅜
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅜
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	1	164	164	164	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10	10	10	Dec30
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	1	7½	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	75½	75½	75½	Dec30
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	6	36⅜	36½	36½	− ⅛
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	2	17½	17½	17½	
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 4
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	7	15	15	15	Dec30
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	4	48	47¾	48	+1⅜
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	3	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅞
75	41¾	Am Airlines(1e)	3	57¾	57	57½	+ ¼
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	24	8⅛	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	8	8	8	
45¾	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	4	37½	37¼	37½	Jan 4
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	41	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ¼
116½	85¼	Am Can (4)	12	91¼	91	91¼	+ ¼
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	184½	184	184	
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	14	31⅛	30½	31	
65	34	Am Car & F pf	2	63	62⅜	62⅜	− ⅜
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	6	23	22⅞	22⅞	
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	114¼	114½	114¼	Dec27
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	4	121	121	121	+1¼
8¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	6	6	5⅞	6	
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	5	9½	9½	9½	Dec31
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 2
2⅜	¾	Am & For Pow	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9⅛	AmFP $6pf 1.20e	5	14¼	14	14	Jan 3
28¼	10¾	AmFP $7pf 1.40e	4	16⅜	16½	16½	
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3	3	3	
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	5	38	38	38	− ½
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	5	4	4	4	+ ¼
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	5	27⅞	26¾	27⅞	Dec31
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	1	51	51	51	
3⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 3
35	18	Am Ice pt (½e)	2	21	21	21	−1
6⅝	⅜	Am Internat'l	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	Dec17
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	12	16½	16	16⅜	+ ⅝
92	38	Am Loco pf (5e)	3	92	91	91	
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	7	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	3	3	3	
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	4	19	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6pf17⅛k	1	44½	44½	44½	− ½
54	28¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	2	37½	37½	37½	− ½
10⅜	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	37	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¾e)	22	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jan 2
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(2¾e)	24	43½	42⅞	43⅛	+ ⅛
155½	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	154	154	154	Jan 3
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	52	51¼	52	Jan 3
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	12	27⅜	27⅜	27½	+ ¼
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jan 4
23⅜	12¾	Am Sug R (½g)	3	15⅞	15½	15½	
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	83½	83	83	− ¾
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14	14	14	Dec31
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	17	168¾	168	168	
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	4	72½	71¼	72½	+1½
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	10	73¾	73¼	73½	
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	156	156	156	+2¾
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	59	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	+ ¼
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	− ½
12	6	Am Woolen	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf (7e)	5	59⅜	59	59	
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	14	8	7¾	7¾	
54¼	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	54	54	54	Jan 3
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	94	27¾	27	27	− ⅛
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	14	14	14	Jan 3
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Dec31
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	Dec31
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
111⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	+ ½
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	8	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	8	49¾	49¼	49½	+1¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	N v 15
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (2e)	8	31⅛	31	31¼	+ ⅜
11	6⅛	Arnold C (¾e)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Dec30
9½	3⅝	Artloom (¼g)	2	5⅝	5½	5½	Jan 4
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	9	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	83	83	83	+2¾
95	49½	AssdDG2pf(23e)	1	92	92	92	Jan 2
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	34⅝	34¾	34¾	Dec17
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	62	19⅜	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
64½	39½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	2	63⅞	62½	62½	−1½
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	11	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅛
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	4	16½	16½	16½	Jan 4
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 4
27⅜	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	3	24	24	24	+ ⅛
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	Jan 2
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48⅜	48¾	48¾	Jan 3
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	1	68	68	68	
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 2
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	119	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	68	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅜
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	13	3¾	3⅝	3⅜	− ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	9	5	4¾	4¾	
14⅜	4¾	Bangor & Ar	2	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	3	10⅛	10	10	
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7	7	7	Dec30
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60)	25	9⅜	9	9¼	+ ¼
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(¼e)	22	24⅝	24	24⅛	
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	1	29	29	29	
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23½	23½	23½	− ½
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	126	126	126	+1
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	Jan 2
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(2½e)	17	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅜
22¼	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
56¾	49¼	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	6	56⅛	56	56	Jan 3
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	29¾	29½	29½	Jan 2
93¼	63½	Beth Stl (5e)	52	89½	87½	87½	− ⅜
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	130⅜	130⅛	130⅜	Jan 4
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	1	25	25	25	− ¼
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	11	10¼	10	10	− ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jan 2
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	15	18⅛	17¾	17¾	− ⅛
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	7	32¼	31	32¼	+2½
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60d)	2	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	7	19⅞	19¾	19¾	− ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	18	19⅜	19	19¼	
2¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	3	1	⅞	1	Dec30
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	4	39⅝	38½	39	+1
7	4⅛	Brew Corp(.55e)	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	7	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
26¾	14⅛	Briggs Mf (2½e)	18	25⅜	24¼	24¼	− ⅛
41½	27	Briggs&S (3½e)	1	39½	39½	39½	Jan 3
53⅞	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ¼
4⅛	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
25½	12¾	Bkly Un Gas	2	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	Jan 3
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	22	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	2	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20g)	21	7¾	7½	7⅝	
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	6	34¼	33¾	34	+ ½
35¼	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	
21⅝	12½	Burling Mill(1a)	5	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
12½	7¼	Burr Add (½e)	11	8⅝	8½	8½	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	12	3½	3	3	
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	7	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ¼
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	4	20	20	20	Jan 4
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	4⅜	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	24	11½	10⅞	11	+ ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	6	12	11¾	11¾	+ ½
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	3	18	18	18	
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Dec27
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
8¼	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	14	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅜
19½	11	Camp Wy (1.15e)	5	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
23½	11⅝	Canada Dry	9	12⅜	12¼	12¼	− ⅜
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	23	3½	3⅜	3½	
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	4	37	37	37	Jan 3
6	2⅞	Capital Adm A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
32¾	22½	Carpent (2¾e)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	19	3	2¾	2¾	Dec30
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	4	56½	56	56	+ ¾
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	9	49¾	49¼	49⅝	− ⅛
35½	20	Celanese (1¼e)	12	28⅜	27½	28¼	+ ¾
12½	5	Celotex Corp	15	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 4
5⅞	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Dec30
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	2	5	5	5	Jan 4
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 2
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	21	33⅜	32½	33	+1½
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	3	4⅜	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
22	15	Chain Belt(1½e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jan 4
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	3	20	19¾	20	Jan 3
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	18	18	18	Jan 2
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	28	43⅛	42¾	42¾	− ⅛
101	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	101	101	101	Dec30
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec31
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Dec30
2¼	⅝	Chi Great W pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 4
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
15⅛	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	3	14½	14	14½	+ ¼
44¼	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	43	43	43	−1¼
51⅝	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	51¼	51	51	
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec31
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Dec28
16½	9	Chickasha (½e)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
6⅜	1⅜	Childs Co	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 3
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	56	71⅜	71	71	− ⅜
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	1	9½	9½	9½	
4½	2	City Stores	3	3	2⅞	3	Jan 4
40¾	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	1	37½	37½	37½	Jan 3
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	1	32½	32½	32¾	Dec31
41½	25¼	Climax M(1.20a)	6	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	2	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	1	106	106	106	+ ⅛
63	56	Coca Cola A (3)	2	61	61	61	Dec31
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅛a)	8	12⅛	12	12	
102½	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	− ⅛
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	1	29	29	29	
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	4	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	Dec31
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅞
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	2	21	20⅞	21	+1¼
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	38	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	78	78	78	
8½	3½	Colum Pict	16	6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ½
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	24½	24½	24½	+2½
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	22	30⅞	29⅞	30¾	+1⅛
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	+1
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	11	37	36½	36¾	+ ½
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Jan 2
16⅝	8	Coml Solv (¼e)	29	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
1¾	⅝	Com'th & South	17	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	9	49½	49¼	49½	− ¼
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	32	29½	29¼	29⅜	
6½	2½	Conde Nast(¼e)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 4
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
31½	17⅜	Cons Aircr (2e)	18	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	− ⅛
16	7½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	13½	13½	13½	− ½
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (½e)	12	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
32⅞	21⅜	Cons Edison (2)	46	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ¼
110½	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	4	½	½	½	Jan 2
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1k)	9	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	Dec31
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	6	2¾	2¾	2⅜	Dec30
8⅜	5½	Consol Oil (⅛g)	74	6	5⅞	5⅞	
2¼	⅞	Con RR Cub pt	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 4
5¼	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pt	3	21¼	20⅜	21¼	Dec31
108½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jan 3
91⅜	53½	Container (1½e)	4	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	4	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	4	¾	¾	¾	− ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	80	80	80	Jan 4
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	12	40¾	39¾	39¾	+ ½
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (1½e)	7	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Motors	8	38¼	38	38¼	+ ¼
43¼	2	Cont Motors	32	4	4	4	
25	16½	Cont O Del (1)	21	19⅜	19½	19¼	
33	18½	Cont Steel(1½e)	3	23¼	22½	22½	+ ⅝
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	1	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	
75	40¼	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	57	56¼	56¼	Dec30
65½	40¼	Corn Prods (3)	9	45¾	45	45¾	+1
184	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	177	176¾	177	+1
7½	4	Coty Inc (⅛e)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
1½	⅛	Coty International	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 4
24¼	13	Crane Co (.80e)	18	19⅜	19	19¼	
32¾	17½	Cr of Wn (1.60)	4	19	19	19	
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	5	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅜
38⅞	18⅜	Crown C&S(½e)	4	27¼	27	27	− ⅛
45	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	2	45	45	45	+ ⅜
21¼	12	Crown Zel (¼g)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ½
45⅞	25	Crucible Steel	27	47¼	45⅞	46	− ⅛
99	75¼	Crucible pf (5)	5	98½	96¼	96¼	−1⅜
8⅞	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
45½	45½	Cuban-A S cv pf	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	Jan 2
17	9⅞	Cudahy Pack	9	14¾	14½	14½	+ ½
29⅜	19½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	25	25	25	+ ¼
4½	1½	Curtis Publish	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
51	31	Curtis pf (2¾k)	2	47½	47	47	Dec18
35½	29¾	Curtis p pf (¾e)	1	32½	32½

Commerce and Finance

Steel Industry's Operating Rate Higher Than Before Holidays

Business and Industry

NAM Finds 11 Fallacies Bar To Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Eleven "economic fallacies" that have "restricted employment expansion and industrial recovery" are listed in a report issued by the National Association of Manufacturers today.

The report, drawn up by the association's Committee on Study of Depressions after months of study, charged that the fallacies were: (1) That wealth and income in the United States are becoming more concentrated; (2) That the national income can be increased without increasing production; (3) That wage rates alone determine a wage earner's real income; (4) That labor gets only a small share of what it helps produce; (5) That technological improvements create unemployment; (6) That profits are not necessary; (7) That economic recovery can be achieved by government spending; (8) That 10 years of depression prove the private enterprise system has failed; (9) That competition is no longer effective; (10) That the average man pays little taxes, and (11) that "oversavings" in the nation as a whole cause depressed business conditions.

Opposes "Pump Priming"

Industrial mechanization has created jobs by lowering prices and increasing production which have given increased activity not only to manufacturing industries, but also to businesses distributing goods and furnishing various services to consumers, the report held.

Opposing "pump priming," the report asserted that Government spending could never be more than "a drop in the bucket compared to the many billions of dollars required to take care of the enormous accumulation of delayed replacements and expansion that have piled up since 1929."

At the same time Walter B. Weisenburger, executive vice-president of the association, announced the results of a survey undertaken by the Elmo Roper organization on the sentiment of the American people concerning the relations of personal liberty to various traditional American freedoms.

Poll on Personal Liberty

Of those polled, 95.7 per cent held their personal liberty would be curtailed if freedom of worship were not allowed; 89.9 per cent held their liberty would be invaded if freedom of assembly were not allowed; 88 per cent voted that dictatorship would restrict their freedom; 81.5 per cent saw their personal liberty infringed if newspapers and radio speakers could not say what they wanted, and 71.3 per cent feared for their liberty if Government operated all business.

"The survey findings show beyond question," Mr. Weisenburger held, "that Americans recognize that what we call 'the American way of life,' is not intangible, but is rooted deeply in our social, political and economic institutions. The high percentage which believes that the curtailment of any one of our traditional American freedoms would impair the liberty of the individual, demonstrates clearly a sound and fundamental recognition on the part of the American people. Such recognition of the importance to individual liberty of the inseparable foundation stones of our nation augurs well for the future preservation of those foundation stones in this country."

Texas Corp. Stock Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—A block of 53,000 shares of Texas Corp. capital stock is being offered after the close of the market by Dillon, Read & Co. at 39¾ a share. The stock represents British holdings and is offered at the same price it closed on the sock exchange on Jan. 2.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 207

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10, 1941.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer

Boston, December 30, 1940

Invest in

FARM and HOME Full-Paid Shares

Note These Features:

A—Subject to withdrawal on 30 days' notice.

B—Paying highest dividends consistent with safety. Current dividend rate 3½% per annum.

C—Dividends as declared payable every 6 months.

D—Issued in amounts from $100 up.

Safety of principal insured up to $5,000 by a permanent Government agency.

Write for complete details.

FARM and HOME SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION

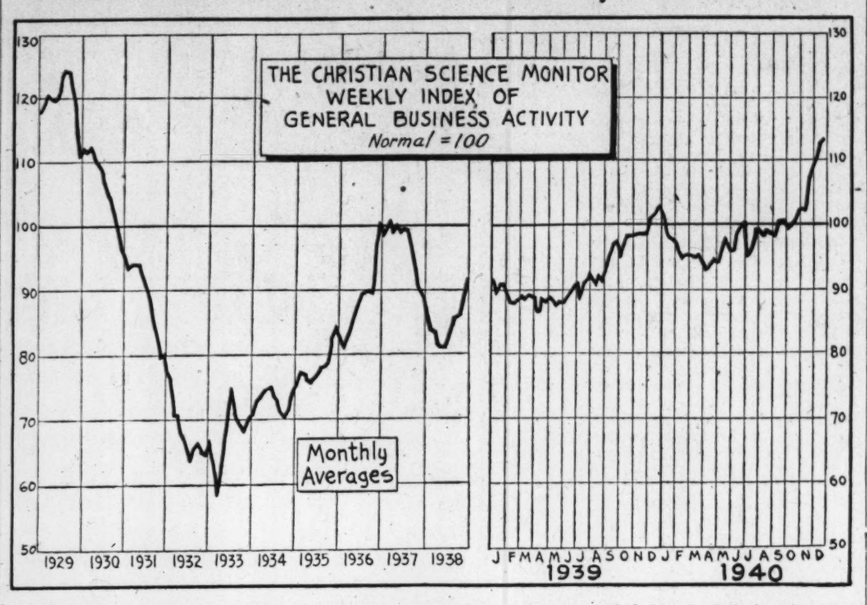
NEVADA, MO.

Incorporated in 1893...Member Federal Home Loan Bank System

One of Largest Building and Loan Associations in the United States. Assets More Than $18,000,000.

(M-1)

Monitor Index Mounts to New Recovery Levels in 1940



General business activity in 1940 established a new peak in the recovery movement and the highest level since early 1930, according to The Christian Science Monitor weekly index

Following the slump in the first quarter of the year, business got under way for an irregular recovery through the summer and early fall. It was not, however, until the first part of October that the effects of the defense program began to be felt and after the election the recovery gained momentum and the upswing became pronounced.

From the low point early in April, the index recorded a gain of nearly 22 per cent. The increase from the end of 1939 amounted to approximately 10 per cent.

The three components of the index registered substantial gains The sharpest increase was recorded for miscellaneous freight carloadings which gained over 14 per cent on an adjusted basis, reflecting the movement of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods.

Bank debits for selected cities other than financial centers expanded sharply and electric power production soared to new heights. On an adjusted basis, however, the gains in power output were not so sharp as in the other two components.

The last figures for the combined weekly index and its components and comparisons with the previous week and a year ago are shown in the following table:

	Dec. 28.* 1940	Dec. 21. 1940	Dec. 30. 1939
Combined index	117.2	112.9	103.0
Bk debits outside NYC	116.1	109.0	101.9
Elec pow production	109.5	112.0	103.5
Misc carloadings	117.6	118.6	103.0

*Preliminary.

Steel Output Recovers To 95½ Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week recovered 15½ points to 95½ per cent of mill capacity, which is a half point higher than immediately preceding the holidays, according to the magazine Steel.

"Placing of steel orders, both immediately before and after the two holidays," continues the report, "was exceedingly and unexpectedly brisk and widely diversified. For many makers and products December shipments exceeded November. Shipments of plates, bars and merchant pipe may have been the largest for any month for all time.

Products Sold Out

"On several products, particularly wide plates, bars and sheets, producers are virtually sold out for first quarter. An independent maker of flat-rolled steel formally withdrew from the market on all his products for first quarter at the start of the week. Though the company was not sold out completely, the action was designed to promote flexibility and enable more efficient allocation of orders on the little still available.

"Some other companies are virtually out of the market. Majority of makers keep in the market, placing orders on books for delivery when material is available.

"Wide plates may be the scarest finished steel item, partly because of extensive loss of ships. Bars seem destined to be continually brisk due to diverse uses. Shapes will continue active since the defense building program is by no mean completed.

"Alloy steel will stand among leading descriptions because of the many adaptations to defense. Sheets and strips will have many defense uses, such as roofing for cantonments and other structures, military kitchen equipment, service automobiles and trucks.

Tin Plate Outlook

"Though tin plate was relatively inactive in 1940, it may be otherwise in 1941. Stocks have been reduced. More canned foods will be used to feed soldiers, and there will be many military uses, such as for oil containers. Wire products should be more active early this year as farm demand is revived.

"Rails and accessories will be needed to keep our defense transportation adequate. Despite increase of welding, bolts, nuts, rivets and screws will find diversified uses in airplane, truck, railroad and miscellaneous consumption. Merchant pipe should be active."

Steel's composite prices rose 25 cents for steelworks scrap to $21.71 and 4 cents for iron and steel to $38.47, remaining at $56.60 for finished steel.

World Steel Output In 1940 New Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

World production of steel during 1940 is estimated by Iron Age at 157,795,000 net tons, a new high record with the United States setting a new mark at 65,250,000 tons and the U. S. S. R., reaching its highest production level at 21,800,000 tons. World output of ingot and castings in 1939 was 150,325,000 net tons.

Germany's estimated output of 28,150,000 net tons in 1940 declines more than 1,400,000 tons for its 1939 total while the United Kingdom also produced less steel in 1940 (15,000,000 net tons) than in the previous year (15,119,000 tons).

115 Freight Cars Ordered

CHICAGO (AP)—The Illinois Central Railroad announced it has placed an order with General American Transportation Corporation for 115 additional covered-top hopper-bottom freight cars, to cost about $500,000, for delivery in April and May. The road bought 62 cars of this type last year.

Utility Head Sees N. E. Generating Capacity Ample for Defense Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The electric utilities of New England have built up ample reserves of generating capacity to meet the increasing demands of the national defense program, according to Frank D. Comerford, President of Boston Edison Company and Chairman of New England Power Association.

In a message to employees of these two organizations, published in the companies' magazines, Mr. Comerford said in part:

"It is an inherent part of our business that we must be prepared for emergencies a long time in advance, even before they appear on the horizon.

"When the World War began in September, 1939, the New England Power Association anticipated that the demand for electric power would increase more than normally; therefore, an order was immediately placed for a new 40,000-kilowatt generating unit for installation by the Narragansett Electric Company at Providence. This unit is now almost ready for operation.

"Early in 1939 Boston Edison Company brought to completion a program which added 65,000 kilowatts to generating capacity. Last summer, after Congress had multiplied the national defense appropriations many times, Boston Edison ordered 58,000 kilowatts of additional capacity, and deliveries are anticipated early in 1942.

"Other power systems in the New England area have also been adding to their capacity. For many years the various power sources of this highly industrialized section have been interconnected, which means that reserves are available for all to meet special emergencies. We know, therefore, that whatever the demands occasioned by events of the coming months, the electric utilities of New England are ready."

Luzerne County Gas Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—Luzerne County Gas & Electric Corporation of Kingston, Pa., has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering $7,500,000 of 3¼ per cent first mortgage bonds, due January 1, 1966. Drexel & Co., Stroud & Co., Inc., and Bioren & Co., all of Philadelphia, were listed as the principal underwriters.

$15,000,000 Phillips Note Issue Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new $15,000,000 issue of Phillips Petroleum Company serial notes, maturing semi-annually from July 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1951, inclusive, is being offered by an underwriting group headed by The First Boston Corporation. The notes are priced at par with annual interest rates ranging from 0.25 per cent to 1.90 per cent, according to maturity.

Incident to the same current financing, Phillips Petroleum Company within a few days will offer to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 9, rights to subscribe to a new issue of $20,000,000 convertible 1¾ per cent debentures at the rate of $4.50 principal amount of debentures for each share of common stock now held The company has approximately 41,000 common stockholders.

Any unsubscribed portion of the debenture issue will be underwritten and offered by The First Boston Corporation and associates, after the subscription warrant privilege expires on Jan. 23, 1941. The new convertible debentures will be convertible into the company's common stock at $45.50 per share until Jan. 1, 1946, and at $50.50 per share thereafter.

Of the net proceeds from the debenture and note issues, it is expected that $25,500,000 will be used for the retirement of the company's $25,000,000 outstanding convertible 3 per cent debentures due 1948, while $6,822,000 will be used to redeem the company's outstanding 1½ per cent serial notes due in monthly installments from Feb. 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1942. The balance of the proceeds will be used for working capital purposes.

Associated with The First Boston Corporation in today's offering of serial notes of the company are: Mellon Securities Corporation, Blyth & Co., Inc., Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., Goldman Sachs & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Harris, Hall & Co., Inc., Hayden Stone & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Lazard Freres & Co., Smith, Barney & Co., Bond & Goodwin, Inc., H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc., Dominick & Dominick, Glore, Forgan & Co., Green, Ellis & Anderson, W. E. Hutton & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Laird & Co., Laird, Bissell & Meeds, W. C. Langley & Co., Union Securities Corporation, G. H. Walker & Co., Dick & Merle-Smith, Francis, Bro. & Co., Laurence M. Marks & Co., G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., Otis & Co., Riter & Co., Swiss American Corporation, and Morgan Stanley & Co.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.3 P. C. In Week of Dec. 28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.3 per cent during the week ended December 28 as a result of an advance in prices of farm products and further increases in building materials and metals, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The advance brought the index to 79.9 per cent of the 1926 average, the high point of the year and the highest level reached since early in February 1938.

In addition to an advance of 1.2 per cent in the farm products group, fuel and lighting materials and building materials rose 0.4 per cent; metals and metal products, 0.2 per cent; and chemicals and allied products, 0.1 per cent. The foods group declined 0.4 per cent, largely because of weakening prices for dairy products and fruits and vegetables.

The index for the raw materials group advanced 0.8 per cent.

Commodity groups	Dec. 28 1940	Dec. 21 1940	P. C. changes to Dec. 28 1940 from Dec. 21	Dec. 30 1939
All commodities	79.9	79.7	+0.3	+0.6
Farm products	69.9	69.1	+1.2	+2.0
Hides and leather products	102.7	102.7	0	—1.3
Textile products	74.2	74.2	0	—5.6
Fuel and lighting materials	72.9	72.6	+0.4	—0.7
Metals and metal products	97.8	97.6	+0.2	+1.8
Building materials	99.6	99.2	+0.4	+7.0
Chemicals and allied products	77.8	77.7	+0.1	*1
Housefurnishg goods	90.2	90.2	0	+0.1
Miscellaneous	77.1	77.1	0	—0.8
Raw materials	73.5	72.9	+0.8	—0.1
Semimanufactured articles	80.8	80.7	+0.1	—3.2
Manufactured commodities	83.2	83.1	+0.1	+1.5
All commodities other than farm products	82.1	82.0	+01.	+0.4
All commodities other than farm products and foods	84.5	84.4	+0.1	+0.1

*No comparable data.

National Cotton Planting Allotment Announced by AAA

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced a national cotton planting allotment of 26,699,917 acres for 1941.

This allotment compares with the 1940 allotment of 27,070,173 acres and with an average of about 40,000,000 acres planted to cotton in the late 20's and early 30's.

Cotton production has been curtailed sharply under AAA crop control programs since the 1938 record crop. Continuance of restricted plantings with possible further reductions in 1942 is made necessary, officials said, by loss of foreign markets resulting from the war and the accumulation of large surpluses.

The AAA said that if, as in 1939 and 1940, the allotment resulted in the actual planting of about 25,000,000 acres, normal yields would produce a crop of about 12,500,000 bales, the 1940 crop totaled 12,686,000 bales.

The national allotment was apportioned among cotton-producing States. The State allotments will, in turn, be divided among individual growers on the basis of a formula set up in the 1938 act.

Newspapers Lead in Ad Survey

CHICAGO—Newspapers are the best advertising medium for mortgage houses according to V. C. Feemster in the current issue of The Mortgage Banker, semi-monthly magazine published by the Mortgage Bankers Association of America. More than one-half of the mortgage firms over the country, who were polled by the author, declared that newspapers had proven the most productive advertising medium for them.

Stock Exchange Seat $35,000

NEW YORK (AP)—A New York Stock Exchange seat sale for $35,000, up $3,000 from the last transaction, was announced.

Foreign Funds In U. S. Rise $499,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department estimated that foreign investments in the United States increased $499,000,000 to a total of $9,563,000,000 during the first year of the European war, despite heavy withdrawals by Great Britain and Canada.

Combined United Kingdom and Canadian investments on Aug. 31, the department said, amounted to $3,954,000,000, a decline during the 12 months of $417,000,000, of which nearly half represented a reduction in cash holdings.

British Assets Low

British assets in this country have become of prime interest since the late Lord Lothian said that his country soon would need financial help to continue the war. Shortly thereafter a high British Treasury official came to this country to talk over the problem, and recently President Roosevelt proposed a "lease-lend" program for supplying arms to Great Britain—a program which he said would do away with the dollar sign.

The Commerce Department's summary showed that on Aug. 31 foreigners owned $3,636,000,000 of dollar balances; $3,189,000,000 of stocks and bonds, and $2,738,000,000 of "direct" investments and miscellaneous holdings.

Dollar balances increased by $683,000,000, despite the net withdrawal of $186,000,000 of British-owned cash, while "long term" investments declined $184,000,000, largely due to British selling of common stocks.

The department said that while France, Switzerland, and other non-belligerent countries increased their deposits here, the United Kingdom continued to reduce its cash balances "almost without interruption."

Gold From Italy

German investments totaling $113,000,000 showed "practically no change" during the year and gold shipments amounted to only $10,000, the department said.

Italy shipped in $60,000,000 of gold between Aug. 31, 1939, and its entry into the war last June, and increased its short term funds and bond holdings by about half that amount. Her investments here totaled $82,000,000.

French investments totaled $846,000,000 at the end of last August, and included $525,000,000 in dollar balances.

Switzerland increased its investments here by $236,000,000 during the 12 months to a total of $1,204,000,000. Noting that $194,000,000 had been applied to short-term balances, the department said that "part of this was conceivably for non-Swiss accounts."

British Investments

At the end of the first year of war, United Kingdom investments stood at $2,561,000,000, a drop of $411,000,000, and Canadian investments totaled $1,393,000,000, a decline of $6,000,000.

"In relation to reported large-scale Empire purchases of domestic commodities during the first year of the war," the department said, "this reflected a relatively small volume of net liquidation."

Net merchandise exports to the United Kingdom and Canada—that is, the difference between United States sales to them and purchases from them—amounted to $875,000,000, but the two countries used only $186,000,000 of their cash and $193,000,000 of their securities here, the rest being paid for with gold shipped into the United States.

Net reductions of their long term investments were $184,000,000 for the United Kingdom and $47,000,000 for Canada, part of the value decline being attributable to a 5.3 per cent drop in common share prices.

The National City Bank of New York

Head Office: Fifty-five Wall Street New York

Sixty-nine Branches in Greater New York

Condensed Statement of Condition as of December 31, 1940

(In Dollars)

INCLUDING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCHES

ASSETS		LIABILITIES		
Cash and Due from Banks and Bankers	$1,364,824,538	Deposits		$2,908,437,735
Gold Abroad or in Transit	1,401,172	Liability on Acceptances and Bills	$15,812,706	
United States Government Obligations (*Direct or Fully Guaranteed*)	860,973,666	Less: Own Acceptances in Portfolio	6,075,063	9,737,643
Obligations of Other Federal Agencies	40,806,922	Items in Transit with Branches		6,610,912
State and Municipal Securities	148,105,462	Reserves for:		
Other Securities	67,313,993	Unearned Discount and Other Unearned Income		3,910,095
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances	544,312,305	Interest, Taxes, Other Accrued Expenses, etc.		5,894,067
Real Estate Loans and Securities	7,363,080	Dividend		3,100,000
Customers' Liability for Acceptances	7,043,466	Capital	$77,500,000	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	3,915,000	Surplus	64,500,000	
Ownership of International Banking Corporation	7,000,000	Undivided Profits	15,775,935	157,775,935
Bank Premises	41,224,960			
Other Real Estate	273,324			
Other Assets	908,499			
Total	$3,095,466,387	*Total*		$3,095,466,387

Figures of Foreign Branches are as of December 23, 1940 (London as of December 21)

$75,007,376 of United States Government Obligations and $35,778,203 of other assets are deposited to secure $87,014,169 of Public and Trust Deposits and for other purposes required or permitted by law.

(Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

NEW REFUNDING ISSUES

January 6, 1941

Phillips Petroleum Company

$15,000,000

Serial Notes due 1941-1951

Dated January 1, 1941

Due semi-annually in principal amounts of $750,000 as shown below

Series Maturity	Annual Interest Rate	Series Maturity	Annual Interest Rate	Series Maturity	Annual Interest Rate
July 1, 1941	.25%	January 1, 1945	.95%	January 1, 1948	1.55%
January 1, 1942	.35	July 1, 1945	1.05	July 1, 1948	1.65
July 1, 1942	.45	January 1, 1946	1.15	January 1, 1949	1.70
January 1, 1943	.55	July 1, 1946	1.25	July 1, 1949	1.75
July 1, 1943	.65	January 1, 1947	1.35	January 1, 1950	1.80
January 1, 1944	.75	July 1, 1947	1.45	July 1, 1950	1.85
July 1, 1944	.85			January 1, 1951	1.90

Price 100 and accrued interest

$20,000,000

Convertible 1¾% Debentures

Dated January 1, 1941 Due January 1, 1951

(Subject to prior offering by the Company to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 9, 1941)

Price 100 and accrued interest

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from

The First Boston Corporation

or from such of the several Underwriters listed in the Prospectus as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Farmers' Cash Income Rises In November

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has estimated that farmers received a cash income, including government benefit payments, of $943,000,000 in November, bringing their total receipts for the first 11 months of 1940 to $8,258,000,000.

Income in November, 1939, was $884,000,000, and for the first 11 months of last year was $7,717,000,000.

It now appears likely, the department said, that cash farm income and government payments in 1940 may total between $9,050,000,000 and $9,075,000,000, compared with $8,540,000,000 in 1939 and $7,632,000,000 in 1938.

Income from crops, livestock and livestock products was higher in November this year than last and government payments, which totaled $79,000,000 for the month, were $3,000,000 larger than in the corresponding month a year ago, the department said.

During the first 11 months of 1940 farmers were said to have received $7,562,000,000 from sale of agricultural commodities and $696,000,000 in government payments.

Marketings of livestock and livestock products have continued heavy during the first half of December. These heavier marketings together with relatively stable prices indicate, the department said, that farm income in December will be slightly larger than in December last year.

It added, however, that this heavy movement of livestock might be followed by a relatively light movement in the first quarter of 1941, with the possibility that farm income during that period might not be any larger than in the corresponding period of 1940.

The cash income by classes of products for the first 11 months of 1939 and 1940, respectively, were:

Grains $795,000,000 and $913,000,000; cotton and cottonseed $532,000,000 and $587,000,000; fruits $390,000,000 and $400,000,000; vegetables $549,000,000 and $591,000,000; tobacco $222,000,000 and $206,000,000; meat animals $2,071,000,000 and $2,204,000,000; dairy products $1,243,000,000 and $1,376,000,000; poultry and eggs $652,000,000 and $667,000,000, and government payments $716,000,000 and $696,000,000.

Stocks Generally Higher in London

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—All groups in the securities market advanced today under the stimulus of British Empire successes in Africa.

Gains in British Government bonds ranging to ¼ point provided a spearhead for the general improvement. The gilt-edged list finished at the session's top levels.

Industrial favorites, under leadership of brewery and building stocks, scored further gains after a midday breathing spell.

Kaffirs responded to Cape Town and local support while coppers and other base metals quietly tended upward.

Interest in domestic rails, especially debenture guaranteed issues, revived at slightly higher quotations. Oils held firm with a flurry of activity noted in Mexican Eagle.

In the foreign bond market Egyptian loans improved.

Grain Prices Rise In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (AP)—Wheat prices advanced about a cent a bushel to the best level since late in November, most of the upturn coming in the final hour. Corn, rye and soybeans also reached the highest prices in a month or more.

Dealers attributed some of the market's strength to trade interpretations of the President's message to Congress. An upturn in securities and reports of moderate flour business also had a constructive influence.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 6

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	90½	90¼	90⅜	89½
2.00	Bos Edison	35	34⅞	34¾	34¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	47¾	47½	47½	47
2.00a	Bos Her.-Trav	18¾	18⅝	18¾	18½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
..	Bos & Prov	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
..	Copper Range	5	5	5	5
..	East Gas & Fuel	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅛
..	E G&F pf	35½	35¼	35¼	35¼
5.62c	E G&F pr pf	53¼	53	53	53½
1.00b	Employers Gr	24⅛	24	24	24
2.50	First Nat Sts	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	40⅝
..	Maine Cent	4½	4½	4½	4
..	Mergenthaler	25	24⅜	25	24¾
1.10a	Narr Rac A	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	5
7.00a	N E Tel & Tel	127¼	127	127¼	126½
..	North Butte	37c	35c	35c	36c
..	Quincy Min	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
..	Sulliv Mach	12½	12	12½	11½
1.60	Torrington	30	29⅞	30	29⅞
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	50⅝	50⅜	50½	50⅜
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	45	44⅝	44¾	45⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations. dPaid in 1940 prior to 4-for-1 split-up.

Koppers Buys Sonman Company

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Koppers Coal Company announced the purchase of the Sonman Shaft Coal Company, Philadelphia, and the acquisition of leases on which the Sonman company operated two mines near Portage (Cambria County, Pa.). The Sonman Shaft and Sonman Slope mines employ about 1,100 men, operate an average of five days a week and turn out approximately 1,000,000 tons of soft coal annually.

U. S. Sugar Quota Deliveries

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Agriculture Department reported that sugar delivered to American markets under the quota system during the first 11 months of 1940 totaled 6,231,806 short tons, raw value, compared with 6,314,316 tons delivered during the corresponding period last year.

Retail Sales Rise

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board reported that department store sales in the week ended Dec 28 were 59 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year. It explained that a difference in dates, however, was largely responsible.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
50	3¼s 46-44	109.9	109.9	109.9
55	2¾s '47-45	109.22	109.22	109.22
25	3⅜s '56-46	115.7	115.7	115.7
1	3¼s '49-46	112.10	112.10	112.10
1	4¼s '52-47	121.16	121.16	121.16
3	2s '50-48	105.25	102.25	105.25
1	2½s '52-50	107.23	107.23	107.23
4	2¾s '54-51	109.12	109.12	109.12
3	2s '55-51	112.24	112.24	112.24
1	2½s '53-51	105.10	105.10	105.10
24	2s '55-53	103.14	103.7	103.7
10	2½s '56-54	105.9	105.9	105.9
6	2⅞s '60-55	110.14	110.11	110.14
1	2⅞s '60-55 reg	110.7	110.7	110.7
6	2¾s '65-60	103¾	103¾	103¾

Federal Farm Mortgage

10	3s '49-44	108	108	108

New York City Bonds

48	3s '80	102½	102¼	102¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
2	Abitibi P&P5s'53	46	46	46
4	Alb P Wrap 6s '48	54¾	54½	54¾
1	Alleghany cv 5s '44	96¾	96¾	96¾
5	Alleghany cv 5s '49	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
4	Alleghany 5s '50 st	59⅞	59¾	59¾
8	Allied Strs 4½s '51	104½	103⅞	104½
15	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107½	107¼	107⅜
1	Am & For P5s 2030	54¼	54¼	54¼
3	AmIGChem 5½s'49	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Am Int 5½s '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
14	Am T & T 5½s '43	104 5-32	104⅛	104⅛
20	Am T&T 3¾s '66	109	108½	109
27	AmT&T 3¼s '61	109⅛	108½	108½
3	Am WW 4½s 6s 75	109¼	109⅛	109¼
1	AnacondaCop 4½s 50	105½	105½	105½
2	Arm Del 4s 57	106	106	106
11	Arm Del 4s 55	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
20	AT&SF 4s 95	109⅝	109½	109½
5	AT&SF a1 4s 95 st	90½	90½	90½
4	AT&SF 4½s 48	104	104	104
1	AT&SFRky M 4s 65	100½	100½	100½
10	ACLine 1st 4s 52	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
9	ACLine cit 4s 52	69	68¾	69
5	ACLine 5s 45	80½	80½	80½
..	Atl Gul&WI 5s 59	76	76	76
23	B&O 1st mtg 4s st	72	71	72
35	B&O 95 st A	38¾	38½	38½
19	B&O 95 st C	43¾	43½	43½
22	B&O 2000 st D	38⅝	38¼	38¼
7	B&O 96 st F	38⅝	38½	38⅝
128	B&O cv 60 st	15⅞	15⅛	15¾
14	B&O 4s 48	71½	71	71
3	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	58¼	58	58
16	B&OSW 4s 50	46	46	46
4	Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	48⅛	48	48
3	Bell TPa 5s 60 C	136¾	136¼	136¾
3	Beth Stl 3½s 52	107	107	107
2	Beth Stl 5s 60	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	BlawKnox 3½s 50	102	102	102
5	Bost&Me 5s 67	75½	75½	75½
26	Bost&Me 4½s 70	19⅝	19	19⅜
1	Bost&Me 4s 60	70	70	70
2	BklyEdis 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
12	Buf R&P 5? st	45½	45	45
5	Bur CR&NO 5s 34 ct	3½	3½	3½
3	BustTerm 4s 52	68¾	68¾	68¾
5	CalOrePow 4s 66	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
4	Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
5	Can Nat Ry 4¼s 55	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
6	Can Pac 5s 44	102	101½	102
1	Can Pac 5s 54	70¼	70¼	70¼
1	Can Pac 4s perp	52¾	52¾	52¾
20	Caro C&O 4s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Cariers&Gen 5s 50	100	100	100
6	Celanese 3s 55	98¾	98¾	98¾
6	Celotex 4½s 47 ww	89	88	89
19	Cen Pac 5s 60	43¾	43½	43¾
29	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	68½	68	68½
1	CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	53½	53½	53½
6	Cen RR NJ 5s 87	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
10	Certain-td 5½s 48	88¼	88¼	88¼
3	C&O 4½s 92	121½	121½	121½
5	C&O 3½s 96D	104⅜	104	104⅜
2	C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜
2	Chi&Alton 3s 49	91⅜	89	9
11	CB&Q rfg 5s 71	82	81	81⅞
25	CB&Q 4½s 77	72½	72½	72½
9	CB&Q gen 4s 58	85¼	84⅝	85¼
7	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	97	96⅝	97
7	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93⅜	93¼	93⅜
4	Chi&E Ill 5s 51	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1	Chi Gt West 4s 59	30	30	30
3	Chi I&L 6s 66	6½	6½	6½
2	Chi I&L 6s 47	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
2	Chi I&L 5s 47	20	20	20
1	Chi I&L 4s 47	18½	18½	18½
24	CMSP&Pac 5s 75	5¼	5¼	5¼
11	CMSP&P2aJ 5s 2000	1	1	1
1	CM&SP 4½s 89E	30½	30½	30½
10	CM&SP gen 4s 89	30½	30½	30½
1	Chi&NW 6½s 26	20¾	20¾	20¾
4	Chi&NW rfg5s 2037	11¼	11¼	11¼
8	Chi&NW gm 5s 87	19	18½	19
3	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
29	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
17	Chi&NW a1 5s 2037C	11¼	11¼	11¼
1	Chi&NW 4s 87 st	16¾	16¾	16¾
1	Chi&NW 3½s 87	16½	16½	16½
9	Chi Ry 5s 27	46	46	46
6	CRI&P 4½s 52A	7¼	7¼	7¼
68	CRI&P 4s 88	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
10	CRI&P 4s 88 ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
17	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	7⅞	7½	7½
2	CTH&SE 1sc 5s 60	44⅞	44¼	44⅞
1	Ch Un-Sta 3½s 51	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3	Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	106	106	106
3	Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	92⅛	92	92
2	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	90¼	90¼	90¼
1	Choc. Okl & G 5s 52	10	10	10
2	Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
5	CCC&StL 4½s 77	57¼	57¼	57¼
15	Clev Elc Ill 3s 70	108¾	108½	108½
2	ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	85½	85¼	85½
3	Clev Un Term 5s 73	76½	76¼	76½
8	Col F&I 5s 70	81⅛	81	81⅛
94	Col&So 4½s 80	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛
3	Columbia G 5s 1961	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
43	ComlMack inc 6% ww	43	41½	43
10	Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	117⅜	117⅛	117⅜
1	Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4	Con Edis 3½s 56	105	105	105
1	Consoln Coal 5s 60	76½	76½	76½
2	Consum Pow 3¼s 69	110¼	110¼	110¼
3	Contain'talOil 2¾s '48	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	Cuba R R 5s '52	20½	20½	20½
5	Curtis Pub 3s '55	98⅛	98½	98½
2	Dayton P & L 3s '70	107¾	107¾	107¾
8	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	50½	50¼	50¾
13	D & R G 4s '36	8½	8½	8½
25	D & R G West 5s '78	6¾	6⅜	6¾
1	Det T Tun 4½s '61	102	102	102
3	Dul Missabe&T 3½s '62	107	107	107
12	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
7	Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s '70	104½	104¼	104¼
16	Erie rgf 5s '67	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
21	Erie rfg 5s '75	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
20	Erie 1st 4s '96 xin	85⅛	84¾	85⅛
81	Erie gen lien 4s '96	45	44¾	45
10	Erie cv 4s '53 A	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
1	FairbanksM cv 4½s '56	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6	Firestone T&R 3½s'48	104¼	104	104
5	Fla E Cst 5s 74	8¼	8¼	8¼
3	Fla E aCst 5s 74 ct	7½	7½	7½
1	Fla E Cst 4½s 59	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
6	Francis Sug 6s 56	39	39	39
13	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	89½	89	89¼
3	Goodrich 4¼s 56	106	106	106
11	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	108	107½	107½
1	Gt Nor 5s 73	101¾	101⅝	101¾
1	Gt Nor 4½s 76D	94½	94½	94½
4	Gt Nor 4s 46G	104	104	104
28	Gt Nor 4s 46H	99	98¾	98¾
7	Gt Nor 2¾s 67	84¾	84¼	84¼
9	Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	65	64	64
2	Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	36½	36½	36½
1	Gulf St Utl 3½s 69	110	110⅝	110⅝
12	Hudson Coal 5s 62A	28½	28	28½
11	Mud¾Man rfg 5s 57	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝
8	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11	11	11
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70B	108⅛	107½	107½
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	40½	40	40
25	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	36½	36	36⅝
17	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	41½	31¼	31½
20	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	38	37⅞	38
10	Ind Ill&Iowa 4s 60	74	74	74
3	Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	101	101	101
4	Int Gt Nor a1 6s 52	1	1	1
7	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	8¾	8¾	8¾
21	Int Hydro El-cv 6s 44	50½	49⅞	50¼
3	Int Met Mar 6s 41	72¾	72	72¾
1	Int Paper 6s 55	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Int Paper 5s 47	102⅜	103⅛	103⅜

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
12	NYC rfg 5s 2013	64⅞	64¾	64⅞
22	NYC 4½s 2013A	59⅝	59½	59⅝
10	NYC 3¾s 46	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
3	NYC cv 3¼s 52	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
1	NC&HR 3½s 97	86	86	86
4	NYC 1a Sh 3½s 98	67	67	67
4	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	61	61	61
4	NYCh&StL 6s 41	92	92	92
10	NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	73	72¾	72¾
22	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	60¼	59¾	60
5	NY Ch&StL 4s 46	91½	91½	91½
3	NY Dock Co 4s 51 reg	54	54	54
2	NY & El H&P 4s 49	118¼	118¼	118¼
44	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	21¾	21¼	21½
42	NYNH&H 4½s 67	20½	20	20⅛
9	NYNH&H 4s 55	19½	19	19
9	NYNH&H 4s 56	19¼	19	19
2	NYNH&H 4s 57	3⅞	3¾	3¾
2	NY & R Gas 6s 51A	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	6	6	6
1	Nor Am Co 3s '54	105	105	105
61	Nor Pac 6s 2047	65½	64½	65½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57	57	57
7	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57¾	57½	57½
7	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51	50¾	51¼
30	Nor Pac 4s '97	76⅝	76	76⅜
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	45¼	45¼	45¼
2	Ohio Ed 4s '67	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107	107	107
1	Otis Steel 4½s '62A	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝
2	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	110	110	110
1	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
10	Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	85	85	85
2	Panhandle EPL 4s '52	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	Pen Co 4s '52 E	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2	Pen Co 4s '63	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	110⅜	110⅛	110⅛
1	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	125	125	125
13	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	108¼	108	108⅛
7	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	96⅜	96	96
10	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
4	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	103¼	103¼	103¼
10	Pen RR 3¾s '70	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
5	Pen RR 3¼s '52	89¾	89⅝	89⅝
46	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	50	50	50
2	PereMarq 5s 56	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
8	Pere Marq 4½s 80	72¼	72⅛	72⅛
3	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107	107	107
2	Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	108½	108½	108½
1	Phila Co 5s 67	106	106	106
25	Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	4⅜	4	4⅜
40	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	18	17⅞	17⅞
105	PCC&StL 4½s 77	105	105	105
2	PittCnke&Ir 4½s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	55¼	55	55
46	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	81⅛	81¼	81½
1	Pub Svc E&G 3¼s68	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
12	Readg 4½s 97 A	80	79½	80
8	Readg 4½s 97 B	79⅛	79	79
2	RemRand 4¼s 56ww	104	104	104
3	Repub Steel 4½s 56	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
1	RiGrWest 1st 4s 39	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
4	RioGrW cit 4s 49	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
90	RI Ark&La 4½s 34	12¼	11¼	12¼
3	StLIM&S4s R&G 33	69¾	69½	69½
2	StLPeo&NW 5s 48	26¾	26¾	26¾
5	StLPubSvc 5s 59	68¼	68⅛	68¼
10	St L S F 4½s 78	10	9⅞	9⅞
2	StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	9¾	9¾	9¾
12	St L S F 4s 50 A	10	9¾	9¾
1	St L S F 4s 50 A-ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
5	St L SW 5s 52	17½	17½	17½
18	StP&KC ShL 4½s 41	6½	6	6½
25	Seab A L cn 6s 45	5¼	4⅞	5¼
5	Sea A L 6s 49 ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
15	Sea A L 4s 50 st	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
1	Sea A L 4s 50 unst	10½	10½	10½
29	Shell Un 2½s 54	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
1	Socony-Vac 3s 64	106¾	106¾	106¾
8	So Bell T&T 3s 79	108¼	108¼	108¼
24	Sou Pac4½s 68	41⅛	40¾	41
42	Sou Pac 4½s 81	40⅞	40½	40¾
67	So Pac 4½s 69	40¼	40¼	40¼
11	So Pac rfg 4s 55	59¼	58⅞	59¼
13	So Pac cit 4s 49	38⅜	38¼	38⅜
8	So Pac 3¾s 46	50⅜	50¼	50⅜
21	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	46	45¼	46
1	South Ry 6½s 56	82	82	82
4	South Ry gen 6s 56	77¼	77	77
4	South Ry cn 5s 94	91¼	91	91¼
13	South Ry gen 4s 56	60	60	60
2	South Ry Mem 5s 96	82	81¾	82
3	Spokane Int 5s 55	30	29¾	30
17	Stand Oil NJ 5s 61	105¾	105½	105¾
11	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105⅜	105½	105⅝
1	Studebaker cv 6s 45	106	106	106
2	Superior Oil 3¼s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	T RR A St L 4s 53	110¼	110¼	110¼
4	Tex Corp 3s 65	105¾	105½	105½
22	Tex Corp 3s 59	106½	106½	106½
9	Tex&Pac 5s 79	68¾	68¼	68½
2	Tex&Pac 5s 80	62¼	62⅛	62⅛
52	Third Ave aj 5s 60	23½	23½	23½
13	Third Ave 4s 60	64	63⅞	64
1	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	114	114	114
10	Un Pac 3½s 80	105½	105½	105½
10	Un Pac 2½s 71	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
6	Un Pac 3½s 70	100¼	100	100
3	Unit Drug 5s 53	89¾	89½	89¾
1	US Steel 2s 48	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	US Steel 2.20s 50	103½	103½	103½
17	Utah P&L 5s 44	105⅛	104⅞	104⅞
2	Va Ry&Ps 5s 49	60	61	61
1	Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	108	108	108
1	Wabash rfg 5½s 75	9	9	9
37	Wabash 1st 5s 39	49¼	48¾	49¼
3	Wabash 2d 5s 39	15¼	15	15¼
2	Wabash Ama 3½s 41	8½	8½	8½
8	Wabash 5s 76 B	9¼	9¼	9¼
28	Wabash 4½s 78C	9¼	9	9¼
5	Wabash 4s 54	31	30¾	31
5	WabashTol&Chi4s 41	47½	47	47½
3	Walwrth 4s 55	79	79	79
2	Warner Bros 6s 48	95½	95½	95½
5	Warren Bros 6s 41	60	60	60
3	Wash Shore 4s 2361	52½	52⅛	52⅛
4	Westn Md 5½s 77A	104	103¾	104
44	Westn Md 4s 52	94	93⅝	93¾
1	Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	16¼	16¼	16¼
4	Western Un 5s 51	78¾	78¾	78¾
6	Western Un 5s 60	77	76⅞	77
1	Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	106½	106½	106½
19	Wis Cen 4s 49	28¼	27½	28
2	Young S&T cv 4s 48	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞

Foreign Bonds

1	Antioquia 7s 45 A	8½	8½	8½
1	Antioquia 1st 5s 57	8	8	8
4	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	63½	63½	63½
13	Argentine 4½s 48	79¾	79¾	79¾
1	Argentine 4½s 71	66½	66¼	66¼
17	Australia 4½s 56	48½	48½	48½
1	Bavaria 6½s 45	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
2	Belgium 6½s 49	43½	43½	43½
1	Berl City El 6½s 59	26	26	26
1	Brazil 8s 41	18½	18⅜	18½
13	Brazil 6½s 26-57	15⅜	15¼	15¼
7	Brazil 6½s 27-57	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
1	Brazil C R'fE 1 7s 52	16½	16½	16½
1	Brisbane 5s 58	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝
8	Buen A 4½s 57	50½	50½	50½
14	Canada 5s 52	99¾	99½	99⅝
1	Canada 3¼s 61	82¼	82¼	82¼
2	Canada 3s 66	78¾	78¾	78¾
7	Canada 3s 67	78½	78½	78½
30	Canada 2¼s 44	92¼	92	92
5	Chile MtBk6¾s&lasd	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
5	Chile 6s 60 asd	10¾	10¾	10¾
6	Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	10¾	10¾	10¾
1	Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	10¾	10¾	10¾
2	Chile 6s 63 asd	10¾	10¾	10¾
14	Colomb 6s 61 Jan	30½	30½	30½
15	Cuba 4½s '77	52½	52½	52½
2	Czecho 8s 51	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1	Dom 2nd 5½s 69 ext	58	58	58
15	Dom 2nd 5½s 40	57	57	57
1	French 7s 41	75	75	75
1	French 7s 49	63	63	63
1	GerCAgBk6s 60 Oct	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
5	Ger Gov 4½s 65	9⅞	9¾	9¾
2	Ger Govt 5½s 65 unst	6	6	6
2	Ger Govt 7s 49	13	13	13
4	Hungary 4½s 79 ext	23	23	23
12	Ital Pub Util 7s 52	28½	28½	28½
3	Italy 7s 1951	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
4	Japan 6½s 54	66⅞	66½	66½
12	Japan 5½s 65	55	55	55
1	Met Water 5½s 50	60¼	60¼	60¼
1	Mex 10 4s asd 45	2½	2½	2½
5	Milan City 6½s 52	28½	28½	28½
5	Minas Ger 6½s 58	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1	Montevideo 6s '49	53	53	53
3

Roosevelt Message to Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

I address you, the members of the Seventy-seventh Congress, at a moment unprecedented in the history of the Union. I use the word "unprecedented," because at no previous time has American security been as seriously threatened from without as it is today.

Since the permanent formation of our Government under the Constitution, in 1789, most of the periods of crisis in our history have related to our domestic affairs. Unfortunately, only one of these—the four-year War Between the States—ever threatened our national unity. Today, thank God, 130,000,000 Americans, in 48 states, have forgotten points of the compass in our national unity.

It is true that prior to 1914 the United States often had been disturbed by events in other continents. We had even engaged in two wars with European nations and in a number of undeclared wars in the West Indies, in the Mediterranean, and in the Pacific for the maintenance of American rights and for the principles of peaceful commerce. In no case, however, had a serious threat been raised against our national safety or our independence.

What I seek to convey is the historic truth that the United States as a Nation has at all times maintained opposition to any attempt to lock us in behind an ancient Chinese wall while the procession of civilization went past. Today, thinking of our children and their children, we oppose enforced isolation for ourselves or for any part of the Americas.

Proved Determination

That determination of ours was proved, for example, during the quarter century of wars following the French Revolution.

While the Napoleonic struggles did threaten interests of the United States because of the French foothold in the West Indies and in Louisiana, and while we engaged in the War of 1812 to vindicate our right to peaceful trade, it is, nevertheless, clear that neither France nor Great Britain nor any other nation was aiming at domination of the whole world.

In like fashion from 1815 to 1914—99 years—no single war in Europe or in Asia constituted a real threat against our future or against the future of any other American nation.

Except in the Maximilian interlude in Mexico, no foreign power sought to establish itself in this Hemisphere; and the strength of the British fleet in the Atlantic has been a friendly strength. It is still a friendly strength.

Even when the World War broke out in 1914, it seemed to contain only a small threat of danger to our own American future. But, as time went on, the American people began to visualize what the downfall of democratic nations might mean to our own democracy.

We need not overemphasize imperfections in the Peace of Versailles. We need not harp on failure of the democracies to deal with problems of world reconstruction. We should remember that the peace of 1919 was far less unjust than the kind of "pacification" which began even before Munich, and which is being carried on under the new order of tyranny that seeks to spread over every continent today. The American people have unalterably set their faces against that tyranny.

Assailants on March

Every realist knows that the democratic way of life is at this moment being directly assailed in every part of the world—assailed either by arms, or by secret spreading of poisonous propaganda by those who seek to destroy unity and promote discord in nations still at peace.

During 16 months this assault has blotted out the whole pattern of democratic life in an appalling number of independent nations, great and small. The assailants are still on the march, threatening other nations, great and small.

Therefore, as your President, performing my constitutional duty to "give to the Congress information of the state of the Union," I find it necessary to report that the future and the safety of our country and of our democracy are overwhelmingly involved in events far beyond our borders.

Armed defense of democratic existence is now being gallantly waged in four continents. If that defense fails, all the population and all the resources of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australasia will be dominated by the conquerors. The total of those populations and their resources greatly exceeds the sum total of the population and resources of the whole of the Western Hemisphere—many times over.

In times like these it is immature—and incidentally untrue—for anybody to brag that an unprepared America, single-handed, and with one hand tied behind its back, can hold off the whole world.

Dangers Facing World

No realistic American can expect from a dictator's peace international generosity, or return of true independence, or world disarmament, or freedom of expression, or freedom of religion—or even good business.

Such a peace would bring no security for us or for our neighbors. "Those, who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety."

As a Nation we may take pride in the fact that we are soft-hearted; but we cannot afford to be soft-headed.

We must always be wary of those who with sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal preach the "ism" of appeasement.

We must especially beware of that small group of selfish men who would clip the wings of the American eagle in order to feather their own nests.

I have recently pointed out how quickly the tempo of modern warfare could bring into our very midst the physical attack which we must expect if the dictator nations win this war.

There is much loose talk of our immunity from immediate and direct invasion from across the seas. Obviously, as long as the British Navy retains its power, no such danger exists. Even if there were no British Navy, it is not probable that any enemy would be stupid enough to attack us by landing troops in the United States from across thousands of miles of ocean, until it had acquired strategic bases from which to operate.

Lessons of Past

But we learn much from the lessons of the past years in Europe—particularly the lesson of Norway, whose essential seaports were captured by treachery and surprise built up over a series of years.

The first phase of the invasion of this Hemisphere would not be the landing of regular troops. The necessary strategic points would be occupied by secret agents and their dupes—and great numbers of them are already here, and in Latin America.

As long as the aggressor nations maintain the offensive, they—not we—will chose the time and the place and the method of their attack.

That is why the future of all American republics is today in serious danger.

That is why this annual message to the Congress is unique in our history.

That is why every member of the executive branch of the Government and every member of the Congress face great responsibility—and great accountability.

The need of the moment is that our actions and our policy should be devoted primarily—almost exclusively—to meeting this foreign peril. For all our domestic problems are now a part of the great emergency.

Just as our national policy in internal affairs has been based upon a decent respect for the rights and dignity of all our fellowmen within our gates, so our national policy in foreign affairs has been based on a decent respect for the rights and dignity of all nations, large and small. And the justice of morality must and will win in the end.

Our National Policy

Our national policy is this:

First, by an impressive expression of the public will and without regard to partisanship, we are committed to all-inclusive national defense.

Second, by an impressive expression of the public will and without regard to partisanship, we are committed to full support of all those resolute peoples, everywhere, who are resisting aggression and are thereby keeping war away from our Hemisphere. By this support, we express our determination that the democratic cause shall prevail; and we strengthen the defense and security of our own Nation.

Third, by an impressive expression of the public will and without regard to partisanship, we are committed to the proposition that principles of morality and considerations for our own security will never permit us to acquiesce in a peace dictated by aggressors and sponsored by appeasers. We know that enduring peace cannot be bought at the cost of the other people's freedom.

In the recent national election there was no substantial difference between the two great parties in respect to that national policy. No issue was fought out on this line before the American electorate. Today, it is abundantly evident that American citizens everywhere are demanding and supporting speedy and complete action in recognition of obvious danger.

Therefore, the immediate need is a swift and driving increase in our armament production.

Industry and Labor Respond

Leaders of industry and labor have responded to our summons. Goals of speed have been set. In some cases, these goals are being reached ahead of time; in some cases we are on schedule; in other cases there are slight but not serious delays; and in some cases—and I am sorry to say very important cases—we are all concerned by the slowness of the accomplishment of our plans.

The Army and Navy, however, have made substantial progress during the past year. Actual experience is improving and speeding up our methods of production with every passing day. And today's best is not good enough for tomorrow.

I am not satisfied with the progress thus far made. The men in charge of the program represent the best in training, ability, and patriotism. They are not satisfied with the progress thus far made. None of us will be satisfied until the job is done.

No matter whether the original goal was set too high or too low, our objective is quicker and better results.

Two Cases Cited

To give two illustrations:

We are behind schedule in turning out finished airplanes; we are working day and night to solve the innumerable problems and to catch up.

We are ahead of schedule in building warships; but we are working to get even further ahead of schedule.

To change a whole nation from a basis of peacetime production of implements of peace to a basis of wartime production of implements of war is no small task. And the greatest difficulty comes at the beginning of the program, when new tools and plant facilities and new assembly lines and ship ways must first be constructed before the actual material begins to flow steadily and speedily from them.

The Congress, of course, must rightly keep itself informed at all times of the progress of the program. However, there is certain information, as the Congress itself will readily recognize, which, in the interests of our own security and those of the nations we are supporting, must of needs be kept in confidence.

New circumstances are constantly begetting new needs for our safety. I shall ask this Congress for greatly increased new appropriations and authorizations to carry on what we have begun.

I also ask this Congress for authority and for funds sufficient to manufacture additional munitions and war supplies of many kinds, to be turned over to those nations which are now in actual war with aggressor nations.

Arsenal for Democracies

Our most useful and immediate role is to act as an arsenal for them as well as for ourselves. They do not need manpower. They do need billions of dollars worth of weapons of defense.

The time is near when they will not be able to pay for them in ready cash. We cannot, and will not, tell them they must surrender, merely because of present inability to pay for the weapons which we know they must have.

I do not recommend that we make them a loan of dollars with which to pay for these weapons—a loan to be repaid in dollars.

I recommend that we make it possible for those nations to continue to obtain war materials in the United States, fitting their orders into our own program. Nearly all of their materiel, would, if the time ever came, be useful for our own defense.

Taking counsel of expert military and naval authorities, considering what is best for our own security, we are free to decide how much should be kept here and how much should be sent abroad to our friends who by their determined and heroic resistance are giving us time in which to make ready our own defense.

For what we send abroad, we shall be repaid, within a reasonable time following the close of hostilities, in similar materials, or, at our option, in other goods of many kinds which they can produce and which we need.

Word to Democracies

Let us say to the democracies: "We Americans are vitally concerned in your defense of freedom. We are putting forth our energies, our resources, and our organizing powers to give you the strength to regain and maintain a free world. We shall send you, in ever-increasing numbers, ships, planes, tanks, guns. This is our purpose and our pledge."

In fulfillment of this purpose we will not be intimidated by the threats of dictators that they will regard as a breach of international law and as an act of war our aid to the democracies which dare to resist their aggression. Such aid is not an act of war, even if a dictator should unilaterally proclaim it so to be.

When the dictators are ready to make war upon us, they will not wait for an act of war on our part. They did not wait for Norway or Belgium or the Netherlands to commit an act of war.

Their only interest is in a new one-way international law, which lacks mutuality in its observance, and, therefore, becomes an instrument of oppression.

The happiness of future generations of Americans may well depend upon how effective and how immediate we can make our aid felt. No one can tell the exact character of the emergency situations that we may be called upon to meet. The Nation's hands must not be tied when the Nation's life is in danger.

Sacrifices Necessary

We must all prepare to make the sacrifices that the emergency—as serious as war itself—demands. Whatever stands in the way of speed and efficiency in defense preparations must give way to the national need.

A free Nation has the right to expect full co-operation from all groups. A free Nation has the right to look to the leaders of business, of labor, and of agriculture to take the lead in stimulating effort, not among other groups but within their own groups.

The best way of dealing with the few slackers or trouble-makers in our midst is, first, to shame them by patriotic example, and, if that fails, to use the sovereignty of government to save government.

As men do not live by bread alone, they do not fight by armaments alone. Those who man our defenses, and those behind them who build our defenses, must have the stamina and courage which come from an unshakable belief in the manner of life which they are defending. The mighty action which we are calling for cannot be based on a disregard of all things worth fighting for.

The Nation takes great satisfaction and much strength from the things which have been done to make its people conscious of their individual stake in the preservation of democratic life in America. Those things have toughened the fiber of our people, have renewed their faith and strengthened their devotion to the institutions we make ready to protect.

Certainly this is no time to stop thinking about the social and economic problems which are the root cause of the social revolution which is today a supreme factor in the world.

There is nothing mysterious about the foundations of a healthy and strong democracy. The basic things expected by our people of their political and economic system are simple. They are:

Equality of opportunity for youth and for others.

Jobs for those who can work.

Security for those who need it.

The ending of special privilege for the few.

The preservation of civil liberties for all.

The enjoyment of the fruits of scientific progress in a wider and constantly rising standard of living.

Simple, Basic Things

These are the simple and basic things that must never be lost sight of in the turmoil and unbelievable complexity of our modern world. The inner and abiding strength of our economic and political systems is dependent upon the degree to which they fulfill these expectations.

Many subjects connected with our social economy call for immediate improvement.

As examples:

We should bring more citizens under the coverage of old age pensions and unemployment insurance.

We should widen the opportunities for adequate medical care.

We should plan a better system by which persons deserving or needing gainful employment may obtain it.

I have called for personal sacrifice. I am assured of the willingness of almost all Americans to respond to that call.

A part of the sacrifice means the payment of more money in taxes. In my budget message I recommend that a greater portion of this great defense program be paid for from taxation than we are paying today. No person should try, or be allowed, to get rich out of this program; and the principle of tax payments in accordance with ability to pay should be constantly before our eyes to guide our legislation.

If the Congress maintains these principles, the voters, putting patriotism ahead of pocketbooks, will give you their applause.

Four Essential Freedoms

In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

The third is freedom from want—which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.

The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no Nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world.

An Attainable Goal

That is no vision of a distant millennium. It is a definite basis for a kind of world attainable in our own time and generation. That kind of world is the very antithesis of the so-called new order of tyranny which the dictators seek to create with the crash of a bomb.

To that new order we oppose the greater conception—the moral order. A good society is able to face schemes of world domination and foreign revolutions alike without fear.

Since the beginning of our American history we have been engaged in change—in a perpetual peaceful revolution—a revolution which goes on steadily, quietly adjusting itself to changing conditions—without the concentration camp or the quick-lime in the ditch. The world order which we seek is the co-operation of free countries, working together in a friendly, civilized society.

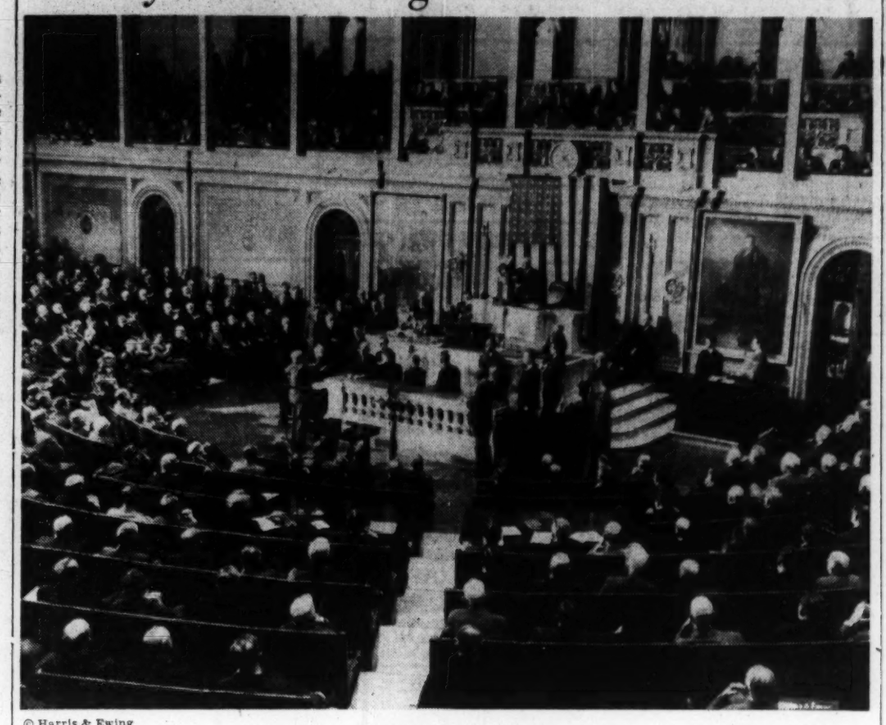
This Nation has placed its destiny in the hands and heads and hearts of its millions of free men and women and its faith in freedom under the guidance of God. Freedom means the supremacy of human rights everywhere. Our support goes to those who struggle to gain those rights or keep them. Our strength is in our unity of purpose.

To that high concept there can be no end save victory.

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

The White House,
Jan. 6, 1941

Seventy-Seventh Congress Shoulders Burden



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Scene in the House as Session Opens

With Speaker Sam Rayburn taking the oath of office, Members of the Seventy-seventh Congress face heavy responsibilities, with billions of dollars necessary for national defense. Extent of aid to Britain is another problem whose answer may affect the future of the world.

Farmers Adapt Urban Ideas to Rural Planning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 6—Farmers are becoming planners. Rural county plan committees formed in most of the agricultural counties during the last two and a half years are beginning to do for the open country what commissions of urban leaders, sitting in city offices, are doing for metropolitan communities — making provision for orderly regional development.

Rural sociologists from the universities, meeting here in annual convention of their professional organization, looked over the vast new planning field that is developing and discussed their own role in it. They concluded that their task is to give practical information to the rural planning committees, to bring together the farmer with his immediate practical knowledge and the expert with his wealth of theory.

Need for Co-ordination

The rural planning system, a democratic method of co-ordinating the many activities of farm communities these days, is a development of the extension service, explained Ray E. Wakeley, Research Associate Professor of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. Originally the co-operative extension service of the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural land-grant colleges limited its work largely to teaching the farmer and his wife improved techniques.

Then came the new agencies for soil conservation, crop limitation and other phases of the current farm program, and farmers began to feel a need for co-ordinating all these activities with a community plan. To meet this need, an agreement was reached between the land grant colleges and the Department of Agriculture at Mount Weather, Va., in July, 1938. This called upon the State Extension services to set up in each agricultural county an Agricultural Land Use Planning Committee. The committees were to consist of about 10 farmers, together with officials who could give them expert advice and guidance.

These committees are now functioning, and the rural sociologists reported experiences with them. Professor Wakeley found that they had expanded in scope considerably with experience.

Sociologists from other sections found that the committees in their areas had not advanced so far. Robin M. Williams of the University of Kentucky said that farmers in his area interpreted planning as a means of getting information for use on their own farms, or for demonstrating purposes. They had no concept of co-ordinating the various county farm activities into a united plan, a survey of 225 farmers conducted by the University showed.

Illinois farmers, too, look to planning as a means to action on their own farms, said David Lindstrom of the University of Illinois. If they go beyond their own fences at all, it is to consider planning for schools and relief, he added.

Others raised the question as to the extent to which the experts should participate in the work of county planning committees.

No Specialists Needed

Nat T. Frame, known for his work as director of the extension service in West Virginia, but now with the Department of Agriculture, at Milwaukee, Wis., said there was a need, not for specialists, but for "generalists." The "generalist," according to his definition, is a man sufficiently well informed on all branches of rural activity to be able to tie together the various agricultural organizations in the county so that they can function as a council.

On the other hand, need for the facts the expert can give was stressed by Warren S. Thompson, of the Scripps Foundation, Oxford, Ohio. He cited the case of a rural community that built two schools, only to find in a few years that only one was needed. Had this community called in the expert on population, it would have been able to plan for today's needs instead of for yesterday's.

Legion to Prepare Rugged Defenders

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (AP)—A national program of preparedness and defense through physical education, health education and recreational athletics in schools and communities—aimed to reach 100,000,000 persons—has been announced by the American Legion.

The program was outlined by Frank McCormick, Athletic Director of the University of Minnesota and Chairman of the Legion's National Health Committee, who said:

"We are convinced the Government is going to set up a national health and athletics program and our aim is to stimulate interest in physical preparedness, get the message to the public on what should be done and co-operate with all groups and agencies in the expansion and further development of a rugged citizenry."

Mrs. Harriman Warns Against U. S. Disunity

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Minister to Norway, warns that "the scapegoat technique of arousing hatred of one group against another is a favorite method to undermine democracy."

In a curtain talk, during a radiocast performance of "Tannhauser" from the Metropolitan Opera House, Mrs. Harriman said, "You know how it worked in France and Holland, and I saw it work in Norway. Don't let it work in America—watch out in your community for those who would seek to turn you against your neighbor."

She recalled the invasion of Norway by the Nazis, and added, "Our American homes seem like something out of an impossible dream world to wives and mothers who are picking their way through the candle-lit ruins of another continent."

British Public Warned Of Grave Ordeals Ahead

ELTHAM, Kent, England, Jan. 6 (AP)—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in a speech yesterday that Britain would face graver ordeals in 1941 but that the Nation ended 1940 in better shape than it began it.

He called Prime Minister Winston Churchill "our victory" for his "unequalled courage, drive, and endurance" and said the watchwords for 1941 must be "vigilance, action, and unceasing endeavor."

Barkley Is Again Majority Leader; McNary for G.O.P.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Senate Democrats unanimously re-elected Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky their Floor Leader, while Republicans again bestowed the Minority leadership on Charles L. McNary of Oregon.

The Democratic Party conference picked Pat Harrison of Mississippi for the post of President Pro Tempore. The Republican meeting nominated Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan. Lister Hill of Alabama was chosen Democratic Whip, succeeding Sherman Minton of Indiana, who was defeated for re-election.

The Republican Conference elected Warren R. Austin of Vermont Assistant Minority Leader. Senator Austin has been acting leader in the absence of Senator McNary.

Wallace H. White of Maine was elected Secretary, succeeding Frederick Hale of Maine who retired at the opening of this Congress.

Senator Austin announced the appointment of a committee composed of Senators Nye of North Dakota, Chairman, Capper of Kansas, White, Davis of Pennsylvania, Taft of Ohio, and Danaher of Connecticut, to make Republican committee assignments.

Shells for Japan Is London Query

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—A question of whether a British munitions plant is producing shells for Japan has been raised in Parliament.

Workers at an East Middlesbrough plant are reported to have threatened a strike in belief that their output is helping to supply the Japanese.

The question was raised Jan. 2 by Mr. Alfred Edwards, Socialist Member of Parliament, who said that, unless assured by Prime Minister Winston Churchill that Japan was not being served by the East Middlesbrough factory, he would demand that the question be threshed out in Commons.

It was he who told of the strike threat. Mr. Edwards represents the East Middlesbrough constituency.

"Not a single gun or bullet should be going to our enemies or potential enemies," Mr. Edwards declared.

Since his speech there have been no public developments.

$800,000 War Aid In Single Month

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—The British War Relief Society has received one fifth of the $20,000,000 goal set for mid-1941, according to Winthrop W. Aldrich, President of the group. During December the Society received more than $800,000 and total contributions to date add up to $4,200,000 he added.

"As these figures ($800,000) represent the largest amount donated to the Society in a single month," he said, "it is evident that the American people are becoming more and more willing to help. We confidently expect that by the date set we shall have exceeded our $20,000,000 goal."

Mr. Aldrich announced that by the end of 1940 there had been ordered or delivered to Britain 546 mobile feeding kitchens at a cost of $780,527, and $1,201,000 had been cabled to relief agencies in Britain, including those caring for refugee children.

Buffalo Pastor Condemns Peace Movement Critics

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 6 (AP)—Individuals or groups who consider peace movements "radical and unpatriotic" are a menace to the nation, Dr. W. Marion Jeschke, Evangelical and Reformed Church Pastor of Buffalo, believes.

Dr. Jeschke said an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation informed him a complaint had been filed charging the Buffalo Peace Mobilization was "tainted with communistic ideologies" after the pastor served as chairman of a mass meeting here last Dec. 19.

If individuals who speak their own mind on peace and non-aggression "are labeled fifth columnists, communists and radicals," Dr. Jeschke asserted, "then I say, . . . the time is not too far in the distance that scenes enacted in Russia and Germany will be re-enacted in this country."

Russia Extends Air Term

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (AP)—The term of compulsory military training for the Soviet Air Force was increased yesterday from three to four years.

No explanation accompanied the decree.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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HOUSEKEEPER companion, excellent plain cook; can drive car; will go anywhere; references. Box 12, Room 7, 69 So. 10 St., Minneapolis, Minn.

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DRIVE YOURSELF. Fine new cars, fully equipped, every service provided. R. S. ROBIE, Inc., Boston: Hubbard 0800

CORSETIERES

MANCHESTER, N. H. Mrs. O. Blandin, representing Smart Form, a garment correctly fitted to every type of figure. Call 3447-J for appointment.

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NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office available mornings, 551 Fifth Ave., Tel. MU. 2-8389, or residence, Shore Road 8-6114.

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United States and Canada
(Continued.)

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N. Y. C., 81st St., West—Business person; beautifully furnished single; river view; use immaculate kitchen, elevator; evenings, TR. 4-4775.

N. Y. C., WEST 84th—WARM, clean, cozy room, near bath; elevator house; near transportation, church; $5.00. SC. 4-2966. SIMPSON.

N. Y. C.—Attractive front room $6.50, single $5.00; kitchen privileges; near Columbia. 506 West 113th St., Apt. 6-B. CA. 8-2210.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. P. HOVEY. HAN. 9600, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

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Invites You to Visit His New and Different
FURNITURE STORE
Specializing in Early American Reproductions for a Discriminating Public.
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Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
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"HARPER METHOD"
AUTHORIZED
Scientific Care of the Hair, Scalp and Face; also Harper Preparations for Home Use
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Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Work Done by Graduates
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Fine Watches and Diamonds
Watches and Clocks Repaired and Restored at a Reasonable Price
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You'll Like
Walton's Ideal Bread
It's so Wholesome and Dependable
Distributors for GeBott's Quality Cakes
WALTON'S BAKERY
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Caldwell Sweet Co.
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Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

SEE NEXT PAGE

MAINE

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Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie
43 MAIN STREET

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 8810 OR 9129
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

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FALL SALE ON SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
Florence Heaters
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THE RED & WHITE STORE
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INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner. We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.
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CARTER BROTHERS CO.
JEWELERS Portland, Maine

Nylon Stockings
by HUMMING BIRD
$1.50
Or 3 pairs for $4.35. We know of no finer or more beautiful Nylon stocking than those made by Humming Bird. In attractive shades. They'll wear and wear, and wear.
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
344A High Street Portland, Maine

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84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2945 614 CONGRESS W.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

Pamilla Nontarnish Chests and Rolls for Silverware
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J. A. MERRILL & CO.
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"No-Mend"
Will continue to lead in 1941
Hosiery Satisfaction
HARRY G. EMMONS

You'll always do better at LINCOLN'S 26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
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CONCORD (Continued)

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by
NEMO *and* MARVELETTE
The Corner Shop
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A Metal Ash Can
the only safe storage for ashes!
98c each
A. H. Britton & Co.

THE NEEDLE NOOK
Yarns, Instructions, Linens, Flosses, Crochet Cottons, etc.
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for Lunch or Dinner
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Closed Sundays and Holidays

Bridge & Byron
PRINTERS
12 WARREN ST

DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE
is our business,
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Enna Jettick SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

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87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
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No job too big or too small
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Give your permanent as well as your scalp proper shampoos. Best of materials used and expert service.
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Kayser Silk Stockings
Well Re-enforced Chiffon and Service Weights
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Make use of our Lending Library. We have all the newest and best books
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Pariseau's January Clearance Disposal of ALL Winter Fashions . . . None Excluded
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Every cleaner completely reconstructed by Hoover Co.'s own experts—guaranteed for one full year.
It Beats—As It Sweeps—As It Cleans
Remarkable Values
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I take great pride in my work—I never return a watch or clock until I am satisfied it is right.
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SAVE IN JANUARY AT LEAVITT'S
Here's your chance to save 20% to 50% on seasonable, desirable merchandise. Things for yourself and your home. We've sacrificed profits for quick clearances and you get the Bargains.
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New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store

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At the height of the season you can buy the best in lovely dresses at great reductions.
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Prospect Service Station
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Please the Family. Serve Quality Meats, Fresh Vegetables and Fruits
WE APPRECIATE YOUR STICKERS
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Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
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Prince and Fairfax Sts. Phone Alex. 2022

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA (Continued)

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

LYNCHBURG

LYNCHBURG'S OWN CHAIN
BAB-O
BIBEE'S
for
Fresh Vegetables
Choice Meats
Fruits

McGEHEE'S
LYNCHBURG'S LEADING FURNITURE STORE
Good Furniture Reasonably Priced
CONVENIENT TERMS

Specialists in the Etiquette of FLOWERS
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
DOYLE—FLORIST
Phone 892 708 MAIN STREET

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
JANUARY WHITE SALE
Sheets, Towels, Linens at worthwhile savings.

Greater Values Than Ever In Our Annual
JANUARY WHITE SALE
L. Moses & Co.

RIVERMONT
Cleaners Dyers
Reliable, Careful Work Done
Try Us
Phone 200 220 Rivermont Ave.

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

NEWPORT NEWS

BARBIZON
Slips—Gowns—Pajamas
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9-10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
January White Sales of household cottons and linens have been planned to provide customers of this store with the best values possible. Each day the store's advertising will bring announcements of great interest.

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES
for the Family
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
229 Granby Street
Established 1910

Our Thirty-Sixth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Civilian and Military Tailors
Granby Street and Tazewell

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located
Throughout Va. and N. C.

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIGGS' BAKERIES

BELMONT AND CARY	4-9824
HARRISON AND MAIN	5-6261
618 N. LOMBARDY	4-7611
2517 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE.	5-2857

ROANOKE

ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY
LABORATORY CONTROL FOR YOUR PROTECTION
DIAL 5501

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

Go to Joseph Spigel's Inc.
For everything up-to-date in Women's Apparel from head to toe—New arrivals in spring suits and dresses in all the lovely new shades.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
WHEELING, W. VA.
Other stores located in Charleston, W. Va., Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

HENRY BROS., INC.
212 BROAD STREET, TELEPHONE 32-111
EASY PAY TERMS
Get the Goodyear Tires, Batteries and Accessories you need now by using our Budget Plan. Terms to suit.

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone CAD. 27-151
Branch 13

CLARKSBURG

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"IF IT'S QUALITY TRY THE EMPIRE"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
Satisfying Service
Phone 600-601-602-603

MORGANTOWN

Your Label of Quality
Fashion Shoppe
Phone 7024 419 High Street
COATS—DRESSES—SUITS

THOMAS CLEANERS, Inc.
Dependable Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

WEST VIRGINIA

WHEELING

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
Other stores located in Wheeling, W. Va. Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

Patronized Constantly for over 50 years
LAUPP, Florist
Wheeling's Flower Shop
Phone 32 1109-1111 Chapline St.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m., daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

January Sale of Linens
Murphy-Gamble
Limited

DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

HEINZ TOMATO JUICE
R. E. POWELL GROCER
Phone 2-2411
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

GIBSON'S TAXI AND GARAGE
Washing—Repairs
Battery Service
225 Albert Street 2-2468

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 7-0235

7-0488 8-0097
Turkeys
Geese
Chickens
Ducks
HARVEY H. HYDE

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

TORONTO

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOTPOINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
17 Years Continuous Service

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577, Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3451

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO LY. 7794
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES, Ltd.
TORONTO

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
902 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki 6590

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME. 3566-7-8-9

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food, Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

BAG O' WASH
Use this new known in advance laundry pricing plan and save money. As low as 39c per bundle.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

W. J. MERRILL
Dominion Hardware
Furnace Repairs and Tinsmithing
Beach Ave. and Kingston Road Gr. 4055

CRASHLEY MOTORS
LIMITED
DODGE and DE SOTO
738 LAKESHORE ROAD, NEW TORONTO
PHONE JU 3322 N. T. 1233

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy the Best for Less
in our
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
Every Department Offers Generous Reductions
BURBERRYS
Included!
Montreal's Quality Store for Men

Max Beauvais
385 St. James Street W.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 5401

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION LOAF

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

BIBLE READING CLASS
Voice Production Diction
10 Week Course Starting Jan. 27
Filmore Sadler, Montreal Repertory Theatre
AT. 0421 PL. 9654

European
Local Classified
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
Bookbinder
19 Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone EUSton 1071-2

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

TRIANGLE AGENCY, Tel. Palmers Green 4477, 5 Aldermans Hill, London N. 13. Commercial staff and good maids; business and domestic vacancies.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Subscription Coupon

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.

PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00

Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

European Local Classified

(Continued)

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings; with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters, designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215 £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office 2 Oakwood Court London W 14 Telephone Western 6181

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 6392
Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators, 37 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15

HOUSES TO LET

NORTH CORNWALL — Attractive furnished cottage close sea, golf; modern conveniences; sleep 6; comfortable lounge, diningroom; garden garage; 5 gns weekly. Box W-1622, BCM/CSM, London.

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
61, St Leonards Court, East Sheen London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

LAUNDRIES

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE.
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON, RENOWN 3127. 35 MILES RADIUS.

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYEL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W 3

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, EARLS COURT—Comfortable divan rooms with breakfast, gas rings, concealed H. and C.; permanents 24/6, 28/-, 31/6, 35/-; 45/6 single, nightly 6/6, 7/-, Flaxman 6059, 17 Bramham Gdns., S. W. 5.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, 186, Sussex Gdns., W. 2—Comfortable, modern service flatlets, mostly with private Bathrooms, from 30/- including breakfast, Pad 4871.

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy your Lunch or Tea at:
• THE MONTROSE •
43 New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1.
Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7205.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A. 26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127 Rents Collected Valuations

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday; Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
Scientific Foot Fitting
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

INCOME TAX
Recovered and Adjusted
Consult MISS H. M. BAKER
Market Cross House, 51, High St., Windsor
Income Tax Returns, Super Tax Returns, Repayment Claims of all descriptions, including those for British subjects resident abroad.

TOM HILL
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
makers of
FINE QUALITY LEATHER GOODS
HIGH GRADE LUGGAGE
SLO. 8969 EST. 1870

BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
F. WHITTLESEA
1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Strutton Ground, S. W. 1.
ABBey 2826

PHONES— EUSTON 4245
F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COAL'S
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

DO YOU KNOW—
1. Baldwin Smith as a K Shoe Specialist offers you 2,000 K Shoes to choose from?
2. Baldwin Smith fits you perfectly by X-Ray?
3. Baldwin Smith registers your fitting for your future convenience?
BALDWIN SMITH
K SHOE SPECIALIST
241 Regent St. and 187 Kensington High St.

LONDON N.
Canonbury and Islington
J. R. Roberts Limited
Fashions and Furnishings
at London's Lowest Prices
215-225 UPPER STREET
Islington, N. 1 CANonbury 3333

LONDON E.— Leytonstone
Shop for
Christmas at BEARMANS Ltd.
High Road, Leytonstone E. 11
Tel. LEY. 1131 (6 lines)

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood
Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1180.

ENGLAND

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes
T. JONES & CO.
(John Keall Ltd.)
Toilet Goods and Photographic Supplies
5, Putney Hill S. W. 15 Phone Putney 4748
68 West Hill S. W. 18 Phone Putney 0073
91 Wandsworth High St. S. W. 18 Phone Battersea 5177
106 Wandsworth High St. S. W. 18 Phone Putney 1160
257 Wimbledon Park Road S. W. 18 Phone Putney 2348

NUTTING & SONS
High Class Grocery and Provisions
4 Medfield Street, S. W. 15
Phones PUTney 0361
Chocolates and Confectionery at 4 Medfield Street
ROEHAMPTON

LONDON W.—Chiswick
Building
and
Decorating
ARTHUR KNAPP
23 Grove Park Terrace, W. 4.
Telephone Chiswick 1160

LONDON W.— Ealing
The Personal Firm for the Best
MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of CERTIFIED Milk
11 Station Parade, Ealing Common, W. 5
Telephone ACORN 2814
and at PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN, RICHMOND

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223
De Luxe Service and Household
2/3 per Dozen Service

Ireland

BELFAST
80 YEARS' REPUTATION
For Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery
General Ironmongery, etc.
The Furnishing House of
ROBERT WATSON & CO., LTD.
90-92-94 Donegall Street, Belfast

McAFEE'S *for Good Shoes*
Scientifically Fitted by Experts
Makers of the World Famous McAFEE (Regd.) FOOTWEAR
John McAfee & Son Ltd.
Chichester Street, Belfast Established 1840

For Beautiful Work
Try
Devonshire Laundry Ltd.
Ravenhill Avenue, Belfast
Phones 57448 and 57449
"The Laundry of Repute"

For Fresh Flowers, Fruit, Plants, Landscape Gardening and Gardening Advice Go to
JAMES HAMILTON
Belfast Nurseries
Malone Road Phone 66733

James
19-27 Lombard Street, Belfast
Specialises in TAILORING for Ladies and Men—also READY TO WEAR GARMENTS for Boys, Youths and Men

SPACKMAN
Boys', Youths' and Men's Clothier and Merchant Tailor
102, HIGH STREET
Established a Century

DUBLIN
PIM BROTHERS LTD
One of Ireland's Better Stores
Up-to-date Goods Distinguished by Excellent Quality and Moderate Pricing
Agents for
REVELATION SUIT CASES
RESLAW HATS (for Women)
BATTERSBY HATS (for Men)
PIM BROTHERS, LTD., GEORGES ST.

Switzer's
MEN'S WEAR
COMBINES GOOD STYLE WITH COMFORT AND SERVICE
Every Need for Every Occasion
SWITZER & CO. LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

PHOENIX LAUNDRY
RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN
Established Over 30 Years
The Only Laundry in Eire that can offer the public 3 services
For Full Particulars
Send postcard or phone DUBLIN 72028

W. LEON
24 GRAFTON STREET
Large Variety of Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Coats, Costumes, Fur Coats and Furs

Established 1776
STRAHAN, Dublin
FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, REMOVALS AND STORAGE
R. STRAHAN & CO. Ltd.
T. Gillespie D. S. Gillespie
135 Stephen's Green

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Daily Features Page

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Abetz, Otto (ôt'-ō ä'-bĕts) —German Ambassador to Paris.

Bado, Ramón (rä-mōn' bä'-thō) — Uruguay's Minister of Agriculture.

Darlan, Admiral Jean (zhäN' dàr'-läN') — French Naval Minister under the Pétain Government.

Hiranuma, Baron Kiichiro (kē'-chī-rō hi-rä-nōō'-mä) — New Japanese Minister of Home Affairs.

Mareş, Nicolae (nĕ'-kō-lī' mä'-rĕsh) — Rumanian Minister of Agriculture.

Mendivil, Javier (hä-vyär' mĕn'-dē-vēl') — Uruguay's Minister of Finance.

Mohr, Gen. Guillermo (gē-yĕr'-mō mōr') — Inspector General of Argentina.

Nicoloudis, Theo (thē'-ô nē'-kō-lōō'-thēs)—Greek Minister of Press.

Oshima, Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi (hi-rō-shī ô-shi-mä — even accent) — Japanese Ambassador to Germany.

Rubio, Gustavo Cuervo (gōōs-tä'-vō kwĕr'-vō rōō'-byō)—Vice-President of Cuba.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bari (bä'-rē) — Italian port on the Adriatic facing Albania.

Mayaguana (mä'-yä-gwä'-nä)—Island of the Bahamas where land has been leased to the United States.

Nauru (nä'-ōō-rōō) — British mandated island in the Pacific, shelled by a German surface raider.

Scarpanto (skär'-pän-tō)—Italian base in the Dodecanese Islands.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hēre, èvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Monitor Camera Club from Ethel R. Adamson, Berkeley, Calif.

Wood Carving Is an Art in Switzerland

Left: Intriguing examples of the wood carving profession outside of a shop in Interlaken. The dog group in the foreground is especially lifelike. Right: An expert puts the last touches on a bear.

In Lighter Vein

Random Ruminations

If your wife laughs at your jokes you may be sure you have some good ones—or else you have a mighty good wife.—Montreal Star.

—Answers

"What's the meaning of this?"
"Just trying out a power dive, sir. I'm joining the Air Force next week."

Of Course

"Senator, you promised me a job."

"But there are no jobs open."

"Well, you said you'd give me one."

"Tell you what I'll do. I'll appoint a commission to investigate why there are no jobs, and you can work on that."—Sante Fe Magazine.

Sh-h-h;

"And understand, Jones, you can't sleep in my class."

"Well, sir, I could if you'd talk a bit lower."—Grit.

Daily Anecdote

Edison's Telegraph Days

In connection with his telegraphic days in Cincinnati, Edison tells a story in support of the theory that there is no work so mechanical as that of the telegraph operator. "One night," he says, "I noticed an immense crowd gathered in the streets outside a newspaper office. I called the attention of the other operators to the crowd and we sent a messenger boy out to find the cause of the excitement. He returned in a few minutes and shouted, 'Lincoln's shot!' Instinctively the operators looked from one face to another to see which man had received the news. All the faces were blank and every man said he had not taken a word about the shooting. 'Look over your files,' said the boss to the man handling the press stuff. For a few minutes we waited in suspense, and then the man held up a sheet of paper containing a short account of the shooting of the President. The operator had worked so mechanically that he had handled the news without the slightest knowledge of its significance."—From the life of Thos. A. Edison, by Francis Arthur Jones.

Did You Ever Wonder

How We Know That the Earth's Interior Is Hot?

One of the very familiar and obvious reasons for thinking that the interior of the globe on which we live is hot is that volcanoes, geysers, and hot springs give striking evidence of such heat. Still further evidence that our earth has a great store of heat a few miles under our feet is found in the fact that whenever deep shafts or bore holes have been sunk, the temperature has been observed to increase with the depth at a rate of about one degree, Fahrenheit, for each 60 feet of descent.

A curious additional point in this regard is the observation that when a horizontal tunnel is driven through a great mountain, the temperature at the heart of the peak is found to be higher than might be expected from its distance from the earth's center, but quite in agreement with the depth below the mountain's summit.

Observations also show that the internal heat of the earth is being conducted from the interior to the surface, from which it is radiated into space. The amount of this heat loss is sufficient to melt annually 800 cubic miles of ice.

It seems probable that the temperature of the **centrosphere** (the portion of the earth below the **lithosphere** or crust) is so high as to melt all known rocks. However, the earth's core is subjected to such tremendous pressures (and pressure raises the melting point of rocks) that it has a calculated rigidity perhaps a third greater than that of steel.

The study of earthquake waves indicates that they pass through an

outer shell of the earth that has a thickness of some 2,000 miles. Since transverse waves do not travel through liquids, but do travel through the shell, this portion of the earth is inferred to be essentially solid. However, since transverse waves have not been observed to pass through it, the state of the central core of the earth is not known.

Our moon is a much colder body than the earth. It has been estimated that even at the end of its blazing "day" which is a fortnight long, the rock temperature never rises above the freezing point of water.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Vegetable Peddler

Los Angeles

Lee is a Chinese vegetable peddler who has served one family in particular for many years. Lee knew that the "Mr." in this family was an insurance man, so he recently asked his advice about a 20-year endowment he had bought through a Chinese agent in San Francisco back in 1917. It seems that he paid the premium for only three years, then went to China for a long visit, and forgot about it.

All that he had to show was a receipt for one annual premium, but as this indicated the policy number, a letter was written to the New York office of the company on his behalf. A prompt reply was received, stating that the records showed that, in spite of the lapsed condition of his policy, there was a cash surrender value of $86.00 obtainable by forwarding the policy. The peddler stated that it had been years since he had seen the policy, but the insurance company waived this when Lee and the "Mr." went to the Los Angeles branch office and signed several papers. The company also waived the necessity of having his mother's signature as beneficiary, because she lives in China and could not understand such things as affidavits.

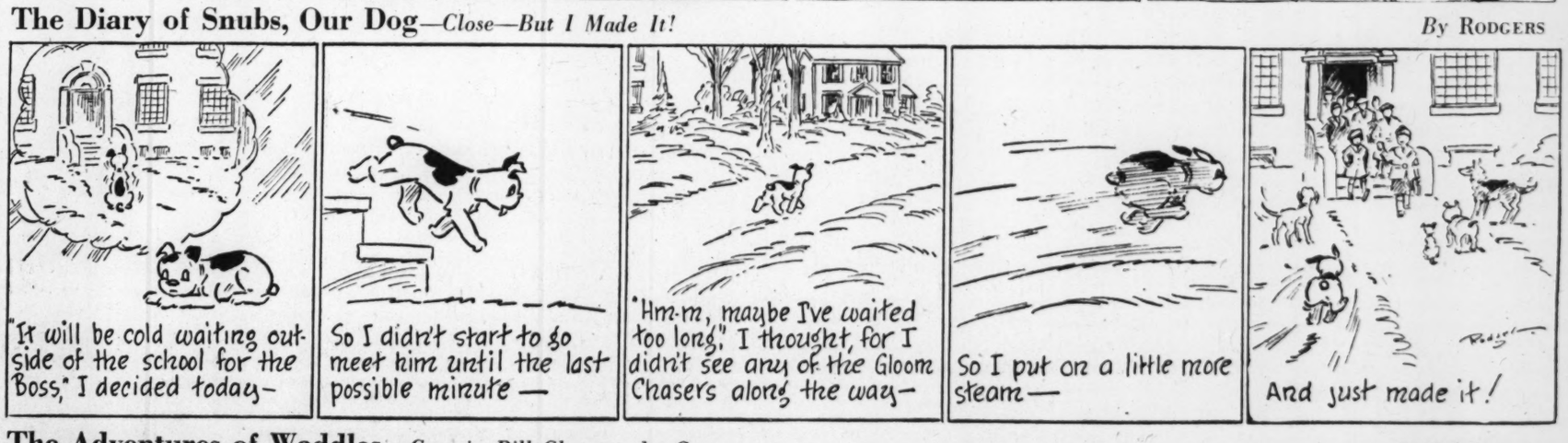
Several days later Lee called as usual in his daily round, but he was mildly excited and all smiles. He told the lady of the house to look on her screen porch. There was a box filled with the freshest green asparagus and peas, a dozen golden oranges and crowned by a pineapple which he knew was a special treat to this family.

Something has been hinted at before of the personal sacrifices this man has made to keep his remittances going to China for the upkeep of several dependents, but in truly Oriental manner Lee does not tell of these, he only takes the means of expressing his thanks for the help given him with a colorful and attractive box of his best wares.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Queen of the Ice* — By Le Pelley

THERE'S DORIE LEE SKATING !! I'm NOT GOING DOWN THERE! SHE'LL SHOW ME UP WITH ALL THE TRICKS SHE CAN DO !!
OH, POOF — I KNOW ONE THING I'D BE BETTER AT
HOW ABOUT A RACE AROUND THE POND, DORIE LEE ?
THAT WOULD BE JOLLY !
?!
I LIKE TO SKATE FAST !
ZIP
HELLO... BACK SO SOON ?
LET'S GO PLAY CHECKERS !
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Close—But I Made It!* — By Rodgers


"It will be cold waiting outside of the school for the Boss," I decided today—
So I didn't start to go meet him until the last possible minute—
"Hm-m, maybe I've waited too long," I thought, for I didn't see any of the Gloom Chasers along the way—
So I put on a little more steam—
And just made it!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Captain Bill Changes the Course* — By The Hagers

"I'M HOPING, SIR, THAT YOU'LL NEED ME," I QUACKED, "WHEN YOU SET OUT TO SEA.
I LOVE THE TRADE WINDS' WARM CARESS; THE TROPIC BLOSSOM'S VIVID DRESS.
I LOVE PAPAYAS, MANGOS SWEET, WHITE SANDS AND SHELLS AND TROPIC HEAT."
BILL ROARED, "DO YOU LOVE ICE AND SNOW? UP NORTH, SHIPMATE, IS WHERE YOU'LL GO."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Do Americans Want Inflation?

Americans must ask themselves soon and seriously what kind of a wartime economy they propose to engender. For, while the United States hopes earnestly to keep out of war, its position of supplier of arms and necessities on an increasing scale, while at the same time arming itself, tends strongly to bring about a rise in prices as it did in the last war.

It may not be exactly the same kind of a rise in prices as before; indeed, the presence of large agricultural surpluses will tend to stall off for a long time any increase whatever there, and the presence of a still unabsorbed reservoir of labor will make it possible for a while to enlarge military production without cutting into output of consumer goods.

But if experience during the World War of 1914 is any criterion, it may be recalled that industrial production climbed rapidly and steadily throughout the year of 1915 even without any particular stimulation of price increases. The great price rise which culminated in serious price inflation in 1919 and early 1920 began at approximately the time when production reached a plateau above which it never rose further.

In other words, the great bidding up of prices did not in fact coax production above a certain practical maximum; production even fell off at some points in spite of price rises. The bidding up was in part a competition between the Government and its people for the services of management and labor. High pay rolls in some of the defense industries generated extensive consumer purchasing power which in turn stimulated demand for cookstoves, sofas, automobiles, slit skirts, silk shirts, and more sugar in addition to or even in place of some of the production of cartridges, airplanes, woolen uniforms, gas masks and cargo ships.

Does America want to repeat that part of the performance? That is the question represented in the conflict of slogans between "business as usual" and "tighten the belt," the contest of policy between arming on credit or attempting to "pay as you go."

Industry in the United States has prided itself on a theory that it can produce both butter *and* guns, can turn out the needed munitions on top of normal consumer supplies. For a matter of weeks or months this may be true. So long as there is unemployed labor to be drawn in, ordinary production may reasonably continue. But if the time arrives when all are employed and hours have reached a maximum of efficiency—then beyond that point, defense needs should have priority.

Monetary policy can help in a degree to assure this distribution of effort. That is what the Federal Reserve Board was talking about the other day in its longer range recommendations for measures against inflation. The spattering of criticism it evoked from some congressional sources illustrates the opposition in the way of applying needed controls. The budget message of the President this week will indicate to what extent the implications have been taken to heart by the ordinary departments of the Government.

For if the development of the national economy is to be wholesome and is to avoid a spiral of price inflation which harms everybody and benefits almost no one, there must be some self-denying ordinances in the form of (a) economy in the civil expenses of the Government, (b) increasing of taxes to meet the heightened needs of national defense, and (c) selling more Government bonds direct to the people instead of to the banks. These last two measures will operate to draw off surplus consumer purchasing power or conserve it until after the war and so make the post-war adjustment vastly simpler. This is enormously to be preferred over the deceptive comforts of a war boom and of price inflation.

White Dusk

Silently through the snowy hours soft bits of sky have been floating earthward, like bright minutes gathering from distant planets. All trees—maple, ash, oak—are birch trees, at least on the upper sides of their branches and the wind-beaten sides of their trunks.

All afternoon the voices of children have shot silver shafts through the muffled whiteness. Snow! There is too much delight for one day's savoring. So two sleds are abandoned at the sidewalk's edge. Somewhere in this vast, deep featherbed of fun their owners are hidden, perhaps building a snow fort or rolling into mammoth balls the tiny, gem-like particles that look so precious when they shine singly on woolly sleeves.

All these white stars—made of the very air, made of cloud and wind and light—all day they have been falling on the earth. Twilight stays bright with them. The evening shadows are almost dispersed as they try to close in. Night must wait.

When?

According to the Gallup poll sixty per cent of the American people wish to push supplies to Britain even at the risk of war. Britain is expecting a great invasion attempt some time in the next four months. President Roosevelt's fireside chat and the nation-wide approval voice the conviction that the United States could not tolerate a totalitarian victory. The logic of the situation is accepted by Americans; the question is how fast they will follow through in the effort to speed supplies to Britain.

As Mussolini's own newspaper puts it: "The question . . . is not whether the United States can manufacture all the projected armaments, but when?" The history of democratic defeats in the last few years can be summed up in two words—too late. The Mussolini mouthpiece predicts that America will continue the story. It says:

> The arms which America produces after Britain collapses are useless. There is, therefore, a date unpredictable and fatal after which the possession of masses of war material will serve America no better than do the masses of gold in the cellars of Fort Knox.

American democracy has awakened more quickly than the totalitarians expected. Its decision to supply Britain has shocked them. We believe its "follow through" will expose the folly of such predictions. But we'd like to see the words of this one posted in every defense commission office and every airplane factory.

Bardia

The wedding rings and the babies of Italian women, the formative years of Italian youth, the energies of Italian manhood—all have been taken by the Fascists to make Italy a great military power. Premier Mussolini has as much as told his people that Italy would be a first-class military power, or nothing. Now in the dark wake of Italy's defeats in Greece, Albania, Egypt, and along the line of precipitate retreat in Libya, comes the news of the fall of Bardia.

Bardia, according to earlier Rome dispatches, was to be held to the last man. But the British are reported to have taken 30,000 prisoners in Bardia. Bardia has been made a symbol of Fascist determination, perhaps to impress its defenders with a sense of great responsibility to the Fascist cause. The fall of Bardia seems to say that Italians are neither by nature Fascists nor to be made Fascists by iron-handed Fascist education. Italian troops who have given themselves up to the British forces in Africa now number more than 65,000.

Italian comment on the fall of Bardia suggests that the damage to Fascist morale is not confined to the Italian troops, but has begun to affect official quarters. After years of preparing for war the Fascists find themselves up against hastily developed British military mechanization which they must admit is overwhelming. The fall of Bardia will further complicate Italy's problems of supplying its African forces and may consequently release some British warships for duty elsewhere. Strangely, Italian comments point out that Britain can go on increasing its strength.

Reichsführer Hitler's forces moving south through the Balkans may be running a race against Italian defeatism.

Yes, Purchasers Read

Advertisements which give plentiful and specific information about the goods they offer for sale are proving that they have pulling power among consumers, declares Prof. John W. Wingate of the New York University School of Retailing. He contrasts this approach with the supposed emotional appeal of mere "glamour" advertising.

Possibly the slogan, "Let the buyer beware," is being changed into, "Let the consumer be told."

Now that her traveling-man husband has gone back on the road and the children back to school, the Lady Next Door says she feels as though she is having a vacation.

Speaking of Defense Needs—

Four Rorys in a Row

On a Scottish Island

"Maybe he'd like to sit up here. I'll mind him for ye."

Willy MacKim had "whoa-ed" his horse to a standstill and was now turning around on the high driver's box. He had five Rory MacNabs in his ancient landau, from the baby to the great-great-grandfather, the latter being that Rory who had traveled from Stornoway in order to be present at the golden wedding of his son, Rory, the cobbler. (That journey, being proof of such hale longevity, had given quite a satisfaction to the Scottish island population.) Four MacNab voices were now raised in good-natured protest. "Man, we can mind oor ain bairn."

Rory, the captain, dangled his big watch in the air, the baby became intent on that and they proceeded along the water front, turning soon into the lovely lane known as Hen Wife's Way. Here, in a disused barn which stood in his fruit and vegetable garden, Archie Munn had started a new enterprise—a studio for the taking of photographs. He hurried in from the orchard at the crunch of wheels. "I'll wash my hands and be right there," he called. Then, as he joined them, he added in business-like tones, "I hae to remind ye that I canna take less than a dizzen."

The first Rory stared incredulously. Then he exclaimed, "The man's daft! If we were a' twins we couldna be a dizzen." At that the other three Rorys guffawed loudly. "He means a dizzen picters."

Mr. Munn was regarding his customers thoughtfully. "Noo, to hit on a genteel pose for each one o' ye. I like my groups to be arteestic."

Rory, the cobbler, rumbled warningly. "I canna thole picters o' folk letting on they're steddying books. I want to be ta'en natural."

"Then ye should ha' come in your leather apron," snapped the other.

Captain MacNab pointed out that he had to get back to his boat. He said, impatiently, "I canna bide here a' day listening to blethers."

Archie Munn tried this arrangement and that and finally got one to suit him. Then the baby became restless. "Keep the bairn still," was roared from behind the camera. "We canna," was the answering roar. "We hae to keep still oorsells." Archie came out from under the hood. "Gie your faces a rest for a bit," he advised them, gloomily. "We'll hae to think on some way to keep the wee one frae wiggling."

"He wants to sit on a chair by hisself," said the young father, elatedly, as the child made strenuous efforts to clamber onto one just vacated. The other MacNabs gazed admiringly. "Let him hae one o' his ain, then," they urged. The photographer objected with an aggrieved air.

"That'll spoil my composeetion."

They brushed that aside. "Who's caring aboot composeetions." Another chair was brought, and the baby, settled on it, beamed contentedly. Archie sighed. "I suppose it'll hae to be." He again prepared to do his work, but suddenly there was a scream from the youngest MacNab and the cobbler was keeping him from falling by a tight clutch on his skirts. He gasped, excitedly, "He was reaching for the ribbon o' his shoon."

Considerable confusion followed, with Archie finding fault and the MacNabs retorting indignantly, with little Rory shouting and the other Rorys making noisy attempts at pacification. Then a pretty young girl appeared on the threshold. "I came for the fruit. What's wrong?"

The captain cried, thankfully, "Annie Duff, ye couldna be mair welcome. See if ye can gie us a helping hand." And the first Rory added an explanation: "The bairn wants to be in a chair o' his ain, but he near tummeled and we dinna ken what to do."

After a moment's thought Annie slipped off her Highland cape and handed it to one of them. "When I say the word, drape this quickly over my head and shoulders. That's to keep me hidden." She seated the baby and straightened his tartan sash while he gurgled happily. Then she kneeled back of him, holding on securely, and said softly, "Ready."

The MacNabs forgetting the "genteel" attitudes, knocked into one another in their haste, and stood bolt upright, two on each side, the concerned eyes of all turned sideways towards the youngest Rory. He, amused by this performance, smiled broadly and the camera clicked.

Mr. Munn wiped his forehead. "That'll be a bonny likeness o' the bairn," he observed with satisfaction. Then, irately, "But as for the rest o' ye—ye'll just be four Rorys in a row."

Annie, coming out from under the dark tweed, broke into merry laughter. "Well, isn't that a fine lot of Rorys to be in one row?" And the MacNabs, hearing that pleasant sound, realized with immense relief that the "picter" had been "ta'en."

MABEL GREY GEHRING

Congress Versus Madame Tussaud's

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Roscoe Drummond

The new Congress is in town—the seventy-seventh session of the Congress of the United States. It convened for a few hours last Friday; this week it takes off its coat and goes to work.

Now, Congress is the cartoonist's delight and the final guarantee that the humorist can meet his deadline; for when all else fails it is always possible, and fortunately permissible, to take a crack at the Congressman. All in all Congress is the most satirized and ridiculed part of the democratic way of life and when the Congressman isn't getting it from his constituents, he is getting it from the newspapers, and when he isn't getting it from the newspapers he is likely to get it from the President.

But only the important can so long merit so many burrs and barbs and only the worthy can weather them. Congress was never more important than it is today and there is every evidence that its decisions are going to prove worthy of the trust with which the Nation—and history—at this moment endow it.

Congress is to the government of a free people what the engine is to the automobile: It makes it work. And it is the first part of the mechanism of democracy which the dictator dismantles. That's how important Congress is. The German Reichstag and the Italian Parliament continue to meet, on summons—why is it that the dictators like to keep up the façade of democracy?—but they possess as much initiative and power as Madame Tussaud's waxworks.

Congress, conscious of the great faith which the American people have in democracy, is now called upon to attest that faith by great works in behalf of democracy.

* * *

There will be only one issue before this Congress: America's role in the war. That is the supreme and superseding issue. Every question which Congress will be called upon to answer, every decision which Congress will be called upon to make, will stem directly from the war which in the President's considered words place American civilization in as great a peril as any time since Jamestown and Plymouth Rock. The immediate agenda before Congress tells the story:

1. New and perhaps larger appropriations than already voted for Army, Navy and Air Force—appropriations to guarantee a total defense against the total emergency. These will run to $10,000,000,000 plus $7,000,000,000 of non-defense expenditures.
2. Legislation necessary to give effect to President Roosevelt's plan to take over all new war orders from Britain and to loan or lease the ships, planes and munitions on a gentlemen's agreement to return or replenish them, or to repay them with other essential commodities. This will pose the issue of all-out aid to Britain.
3. Increased taxes to go as far as possible on a pay-now basis in financing the vast arms program.
4. Economy—and where has that word been so long? A genuine effort will be made to reduce non-defense appropriations and to balance the non-emergency part of the Federal budget.
5. The Federal Reserve Board's significant recommendations direct to Congress to enable the Government to minimize and control the inflationary effects of the anticipated defense boom.
6. Possible working-hour and anti-strike legislation to speed defense production.
7. Expansion of the Nation's private and public power facilities as a part of the national defense program, this to include legislative authority to development of power on the St. Lawrence River.

* * *

It is not, of course, the province of these weekly articles to assert opinions on any and every subject or to prejudge all the questions which Congress must soon decide. But there is a criterion we can offer which we believe represents the majority conviction of the Nation and by which we can test the value and validity, the rightness and timeliness of public policy at this hour.

The criterion is frankly based upon the assumption that no other issue than the total defense of the United States has primacy or priority in America today. Therefore the criterion is: Does the proposed law or the proposed action—whether it concerns spending, saving, taxing, whether it affects labor, capital or consumer—significantly and single-mindedly contribute to the one end of total defense against the total peril? That total defense includes continuous aid to Britain at admitted risks.

Whatever national action contributes signally to that end deserves quick and open-minded consideration. Whatever does not contribute signally to that end is irrelevant and untimely, if we believe the outcome of this war has any meaning to our liberties, our lives and our Nation.

This, then, is the criterion and it is offered as a touchstone to test public questions.

* * *

Actually, Congress gets down to work this week showing every indication that it intends to follow the leadership of the President on all matters vitally related to the war. This is not, however, a rubber-stamp Congress and were it not for the emergency it would be anti-New Deal in its main direction, but on the other hand were it not for the emergency there would perhaps be no New Deal for Congress to be anti!

All in all, President Roosevelt is establishing closer consultative relations with his legislative leaders than at any time during his other two terms. He has not thus far departed from his avowed role of a war-crisis, nation-unity President and he gives no sign of intending to pick a quarrel with Congress. In assenting to the Federal Reserve Board anti-inflation program, the President is for the first time voluntarily divesting himself of some power voted to him by Congress during the depression.

Congress will be watchful but co-operative. Looks as though the President and Congress might get on.

Britain Under Fire: "Every Bomb Makes Our Chins Go Higher"

The Christian Science Monitor has received a large number of letters from England, both directly and from the writers' friends in America, describing daily experiences under aerial bombardment. From these, editors have culled material which seems to supplement the news-column reports.

SLOUGH, BUCKS.

We know that God is justice and that good will prevail—though to our human sense it may seem far off. It is nice to think that America is with us but, standing as she does for liberty, freedom, and protection to the weaker nations, she couldn't think or act otherwise. . . .

Every bomb only makes our chins go higher with a stronger determination to see this fight through to a finish. ELLEN

RICHMOND, SURREY

Since our trials began, tribute has been paid to the heroic stand of the British race. It has been magnificent, but it would be an impertinence for me to add further to this praise.

I must, however, offer my feeling of admiration and praise in behalf of the children. Their conduct has been wonderful.

My Anderson shelter is shared with another family and there are seven of us altogether, including three children. Often a portable gramophone is taken down to the dugout, the children preferring this to the radio which is often at half-strength. They love to sing and the other evening it was an inspiration to listen to them. Enemy planes were speeding across the sky, guns were roaring, and frequently one could hear the whistle of bombs and the immediate thud and explosion. Quite unperturbed they continued to sing and out into the noisy night went forth the strains of "When the Poppies Bloom Again." ALBERT W. PARKER

BATH, SOMERSET

I have been jostled in the main street by crowds, who, intrigued by a thunderous noise overhead, had rushed out from the shops to get a good view of anything up to a hundred German airplanes flying at a tremendous height, and looking for all the world like toy aeroplanes—a beautiful sight if it were not for the deadly intent of their mission. Even after a good many bombs have been dropped few, if any, of those who have air raid shelters ever use them, at least not until bombs begin to drop in earnest. After all the sky is a fairly large place, and though this island looks small enough on the map, it is really quite a good size when you are in it, and anyhow they can't bomb everywhere, all the time; and well, you can get used to almost anything if you try—so argues the Briton.

One warden tells how he rushed into a house that had just been bombed, and searching for the owner among the débris, found him standing with what was once his roof open to the sky, holding in his hand the fragments of a valuable vase. Looking up, he remarked: "Do you know, I believe I shall be able to mend this!"

Passing through a beautiful West Country village studded with thatched cottages, and far removed from any possible military objective, I stopped to enquire the way from the village sexton, there being no signposts anywhere in this country. An air raid siren wailed its woeful warning. The man continued his work of sweeping the leaves from his lych-gate. On my commenting, he replied with the utmost contempt: "If we was to stop work every time they sireens go, we shouldn't never get nothing done!"

Deep gratitude goes out for the many heartening letters and messages received from the U. S. A., and for all your great country is doing to help these little isles in their hard struggle. As a people we have a simple but deep faith in God—a faith shared by many of our leading statesmen, soldiers, and sailors. Incidentally, I have yet to hear one word of hate expressed towards the Germans in the present war; dislike of their system and its results, yes, but nothing but good will for the German people, for all people in fact. This is not surprising when one remembers that hate and fear are so nearly synonymous terms. K. O'C.

LETCHWORTH, HERTS

In the aggregate the billeting money paid by the Government for the maintenance of registered evacuees amounts to a large sum, and the retail shops are more than usually busy. While large numbers of people have more money to spend than they had in peace times, there are very many of the evacuees that have nothing but the small Government allowance. The adults having little to do are sadly bored and unhappy. A good deal is being done to collect them together for sewing parties, and materials are being supplied. Most of the adult evacuees are women and some of them, a small percentage, are very difficult and make all sorts of trouble in their billets.

The children, of which we have many hundreds, are easier to manage. For one thing children can be bathed and kept clean. A very nice lot came from the southern coastal towns. Most of these get money for clothes, etc., from their parents, but some are utterly destitute and have to be provided for. They came in the summer in light summer clothes, and warm clothing for the winter has to be provided. Boots are a difficulty, as these have to be bought in large quantities. . . .

Very great things are being done now under the spur of great danger. The amount of good unselfish voluntary work now being done, if continued after the war, would solve many of the post-war problems, but there is some danger of this good work stopping when the stimulus of danger is removed. . . .

I fear that the soldiers, and especially those from the Dominions, are getting woefully bored by inaction. They came over here keyed up to do heroic deeds, and find that they have merely to wait about. No doubt by mere waiting they are doing a useful job, but it lacks excitement. Invasion is still possible, but I think not now probable, but it has to be prepared for. DOUGLAS

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